

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 13, 1909.

### Too Many Criminal Statutes

IN THE COURSE of a very interesting lecture at the Prospect Union the other day, Dean Ames of the Harvard Law School pointed out that the provisions of American criminal law which hinder its strict enforcement originated three centuries ago, when they were needed to mitigate the severity of the English criminal law of that period. And he concluded that the need for such provisions has passed because our criminal law is now humane. It is true that the time has passed when a man could be hung for stealing a shilling, but a modern evil has taken the place of the ancient form of inhumanity. This evil is the multitude of statutes which create and define new crimes. Doubtless penal codes need to be amended occasionally to meet changed conditions, but the present tendency to multiply the number and kind of acts and omissions which are denounced as criminal is itself a menace to good government. As the New York court of appeals observed in the case of *People vs. Hyatt*, 172 N. Y. Reports, 176: "The real evil of the day is not the insufficiency of the criminal laws, but the excessive multiplication of statutory crimes."

Take for instance a statute which ostensibly regulates the practice of medicine and surgery, but actually is so framed as to prohibit all endeavors to heal the sick by other methods. There is no justice in such a law. The medical and surgical system is not the only system which intelligent citizens may wish to employ. Moreover, there is a difference between right and wrong in human conduct which cannot be changed by legislation; and a statute which can be construed to put the stamp of crime upon an act which is not inherently wrong, or an act which is inherently right according to the standard fixed by Christ Jesus, will at best add to the causes which make the criminal law as a whole difficult to enforce. The great majority of the people despise injustice disguised as law, they value the right to choose for themselves. And the only law on this subject which the people need or want is a plain and simple law which will forbid a man to hold himself out to the public as a medical doctor or surgeon, or to accept employment as such, without having the education and training appropriate to that profession.

When a proposed medical law is under consideration account should be taken of the fact that its enforcement will not be left to disinterested officers; members of the profession from which all such bills emanate are always clothed with power to construe and administer the law and its future prosecutions. Therefore the language of all such laws needs to be carefully guarded.

THE MERCANTILE interests of St. Louis regard the early connection of their city with the network of electric lines of the Illinois Traction Company as one of the important events in its recent history. It means not only interurban connection with all parts of Illinois from Chicago to Cairo, but it means connection ultimately with all of the great interurban systems of the East and West, which, when a few links shall have been supplied, will form continuous lines between the Missouri river and the Atlantic.

In commenting upon this addition to the present transportation equipment of St. Louis, the *Globe-Democrat* very sensibly remarks that the interurban lines will not supplant but will rather supplement the existing steam railways, adding:

There is traffic enough for all, and it is one of the features of the interurban lines that they develop a business of their own that did not exist before. They reach more intimately into the communities and local neighborhoods. Their more frequent transients travel. They are in closer touch with towns and villages, and also with the business advantages of large cities.

All this is true. The development of the electric railway system will in no wise retard the growth of the greater railway lines, but by creating new business will increase it. Moreover they will compel the present steam lines to adopt new systems of motive power and to bring their methods of operation up to modern standards. The steam railroads first to apply some of the methods of the present electric service to their lines will be the roads needing the least financial readjustment in the future.

### Abyssinia

THAT THE condition of affairs in Abyssinia is what in diplomatic language is conveyed by the word "anxious" there can be no reasonable doubt. The continued inability of the Emperor Menelik to transact the business of the country, combined with the fact that the successor he has nominated is only a boy of fourteen, has roused the surrounding races, or minor kings, to the point of at least contemplating the seizure of the government, after the manner of the example set by Menelik himself. The main power rests, apparently, at the moment, with the queen, Taitu, a lady of pronounced anti-Italian views, but gifted with aspirations and determination sufficient to rank her with the late Empress of China, Tse-An herself.

The political battle of ten years ago, when France and Russia were faced by the United Kingdom and Italy, was lost to the two former powers on the day that Marchand was turned back by Lord Kitchener at Fashoda. The interest of Russia in the country disappeared with that incident, and eight years later the three remaining powers defined their respective spheres of influence, and entered into an agreement to maintain intact the integrity of Ethiopia. Menelik appears to have been much less impressed than the three powers themselves at this earnest of their good intentions, and to have contented himself with a dry acknowledgment of their communication. The political clock, however, though it has stood still in Abyssinia has been ticking steadily on in Europe, and today France and the United Kingdom have a general entente which covers all spheres of influence in which their interests meet.

To this is probably due the new British expedition which it is rumored is being prepared to crush the Mullahs and for all. And it will probably be found that if the expedition is anything more than a rumor it will take the shape of a force despatched to British Somaliland to watch Ras Michael, the Governor of Wollo, and the other races who are reported to have designs upon the succession.

### What Have We Done for the Philippines?

ONE does not need to be committed to or against the policy which led to our acquisition of the Philippines to be impressed by our administration there, according to facts presented in the "Atlantic Monthly" by W. Cameron Forbes, Philippine Vice Governor and secretary of commerce and police.

To form a proper estimate of present conditions in these possessions one must either know something or be prepared to learn something of the state of things in the various provinces before we assumed the responsibility of ruling them. An intelligent inquiry will show that good order has succeeded lawlessness, that trade and industry have been placed upon a sounder basis, that the money system has been improved, that public education has been put upon a stable footing, that cleanliness has been promoted, that public works have been carried on extensively—that energy and intelligence have been infused into a civilization that was decaying.

The commerce of the islands has increased, there is more protection for life and property, there is more incentive to labor, more reward for enterprise. Better than all, there is a drawing together of the Americans and the Filipinos. Only relatively can it be said that prosperity prevails in the island, but good government is improving the conditions. Mr. Forbes sums up:

We have given to the people, unused and unaccustomed to such privileges, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of opportunity and freedom of labor. We are casting off the shackles which held down the laboring classes of the Philippines, and, with the laboring classes raised, we are raising all the people to a higher and nobler plane. We may not as yet have given independence to the Philippines, but we are certainly giving independence to the Filipinos.

However our policy of acquisition of alien territory may be questioned, he is indeed an unreasoning foe of "imperialism" who does not see, even though he refuse to admit, that a beneficent influence follows our flag.

THE NEWS of the capture of Resht, by the Nationalist party in Persia, is in many ways the most important intelligence which has been received from the east during the present struggle between the two sections of the dominant Turkish race. Resht is the gate to the northern frontier of Persia, and commands the direct road to Teheran. It is not merely a strategic point of vast importance. It is the center of the silk trade, and so of an equal commercial value to the party holding it. Through its port, Buzeh, a few miles distant, on the Caspian, it distributes its products to the markets of the world. Its inclusion, consequently, in the list of scattered municipal governments which have shaken off the yoke of the Shah cannot be without considerable effect on the struggle. In spite of every effort to disguise the fact it is becoming more and more evident that the only portions of the country which can be said to be under control are what are euphemistically known as the disturbed districts. Sattar Khan at Tabriz, and the Bakhtiari chief, Semsam-Allah at Isfahan, are upholding order in a way which has won the respect even of the Russian merchants, whose political views scarcely accord with the success of the National movement. Negotiations are apparently going on for the welding of the great towns of the west and center into a municipal confederation, something after the fashion of the Hanseatic league of the medieval Italian cities.

It is undoubtedly fortunate at this moment that the arrangement between the United Kingdom and Russia bars any intervention in the internal affairs of the country. The chauvinism of the League of Russian Men, which has always burned to interfere in Persia, would no doubt have gloated to a white heat at the closing of Resht to a possible Russian advance. As it is, it seems as if Persia was to be left to work out her own destiny, in her own way.

### Let Louisville Be Heard

LOUISVILLE, the beautiful metropolis of the blue grass state, desires to be heard, and only those who are ignorant of the important part which she has played in our history, or careless of the traditions which cluster around her, will turn a deaf ear to her appeal.

Louisville is desirous that she shall be recognized as the convention city of the country, and it is charmingly characteristic of her that she should put forward her claims with modesty, if not with humility, this being, perhaps, the first instance in which she has undertaken to invite national inspection of her attractions, advantages and facilities.

She does not profess to have reached perfection in any respect. As a city, although dating back to 1778 and George Rogers Clark, she confesses to being too young to have acquired those charms of historic association which, for example, belong to Boston. Having in the beginning, she admits, abandoned herself to the chance developments of the day, having grown, as it were, without definite form or plan, avoiding the modes and caprices of the passing hour only through the lethargy and indifference of her civic guides—she is ready, so the esteemed *Courier Journal* tells us, for a Baron Haussmann. However, she would not have it said that decline followed logically on growth, but rather that she is vigorous, filled with the spirit of her epoch and ready to multiply her talents, improve her opportunities and prove that her good taste and excellent judgment yield in nothing to her creative energy.

But she does not rest her claims here. Not at all. Rather is she preparing us for the presentation of some of her real advantages. Above all the cities of the South, we are reminded, "she has the supreme gift of copious and discerning hospitality; nowhere else may be found so comprehensive a welcome. To the advantages of her natural endowment of graciousness is to be added a situation singularly well adapted for entertainment, a geographical location so central and so well served with channels of communication as practically to procure for her a generally conceded preeminence, almost a class to herself."

In this connection, we regret to say, Louisville makes the mistake of criticizing some other cities which have satisfied or unsatisfied aspirations in the same general direction.

These things would better be left unsaid, for if Louisville is to realize her worthy ambition she will need, as she deserves to have, friends in all quarters. It will be far better for her in the long run to confine herself scrupulously to the advancement of her own claims, which are many and strong, and should be convincing to all reasonably minded national committeemen.

### The Business Situation

IT IS NOT difficult to accumulate evidence showing a most satisfactory improvement in the business situation. Among the developments of the past few days may be mentioned the report of the General Electric Company's business for the month of January showing the remarkable increase of almost 50 per cent over that of January last year. The electrical business generally has improved to such an extent that the Westinghouse interests decided voluntarily to increase the wages of their employees to the same basis as prevailed before the financial panic. The declaration of an initial dividend by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the restoration of the old rate on the common stock of the Steel, Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, and the unexpectedly fine showing of earnings made by the American Smelting & Refining Company are a few straws indicating that the direction of the commercial wind is toward prosperous conditions.

If one should take the trouble to look at the daily reports of exchanges and balances of the clearing house banks of the various cities of the country he will see betterment that betokens more than most people realize. This improvement has been so marked that in many cities the exchanges are larger not only than those of the corresponding period of 1908, but exceed those of the corresponding period of 1906, when business generally was booming. The wealth of the West has had a steady influence on the situation from the beginning of the flurry. Western banks are overflowing with money. The West no longer depends upon Wall Street financial conditions for its own success. The transcontinental railway lines, and particularly railroads serving western agricultural territory, have made some very favorable reports of earnings recently, indicating a gradual improvement. There are some exceptions, but as a rule all railroads are doing a great deal better business than they did a year ago.

It has been observed that business in the securities market has been very quiet since the beginning of the year, the total number of daily sales reported having been less than half of what they were in former years when business was normal. The public does not seem to be very much interested in the stock market at present, which accounts in part for the decreased number of sales, but another and probably more significant reason is that there are fewer "washed sales" and "matched orders" now than there were before the Governor of New York inaugurated an investigation of stock trading transactions. So that conditions in Wall Street are not so bad as might appear on their face. Money is still abundant. The demand for first-class bonds and high-grade stocks is unabated. Notwithstanding the slump in many securities that has taken place during the past few weeks United States Steel preferred sold the other day at the highest it ever has reached in its history. Chesapeake & Ohio sold this week at the highest it ever has touched and many other issues are selling at prices that yield the investor barely four per cent.

A BILL has been introduced in the Porto Rico Legislature which provides that after June 1 anybody going barefooted or in shirt sleeves shall be arrested. For the first offense the penalty is fixed at \$2 or one day's imprisonment. The punishment runs up for subsequent infractions. It seems that there is nothing behind the proposed legislation save a desire on the part of the statesman who fathers it to uplift his people.

### Threatened Attack Upon the Lock System Canal

THE TREND of debate in the Senate and House over matters relating to the Panama canal, as well as the tendency of discussion in newspapers credited with influence in Washington, indicates a powerful effort will be made early in the administration of President Taft to change the plan of construction under which the military engineers are operating on the isthmus. It has been generally inferred from remarks he has made and from the latitude he has given to those who espouse the lock system that President-elect Taft is favorable to the continuance of the present method of construction. It was understood, also, that the engineers who accompanied him to Panama would report, as a result of their observations, that the great dam and locks at Gatun rest on perfectly sound foundations. This has been confirmed by Mr. Taft's speech at New Orleans, and by interviews with the engineers. Nevertheless, the manner in which the advocates of the sea-level plan are proceeding, in Congress and out of it, proves that pressure will be brought upon the new President to induce him to favor an abandonment of the lock system.

Mr. Taft is known to be desirous that the canal shall be finished during his term of office. He has so expressed himself repeatedly, and in particular at New Orleans on Thursday. Sea-level experts have already figured out, however, that the high-level canal at the present rate of progress cannot possibly be completed before March 1, 1913. On the other hand, they are striving industriously to make it appear that a sea-level could be completed in a much shorter time. Neither personality nor sentiment should be permitted to exercise any influence in the determination of questions vital to this magnificent public undertaking. All considerations should be secondary to the carrying on of the work honestly, intelligently and successfully. The present plan of construction has the unqualified endorsement of honest and capable men. Mr. Taft assures us the work is progressing satisfactorily. Colonel Goethals and his associates are backed by some of the foremost engineers of the day in holding to the position that the present plan of construction is the best that could be adopted.

It would seem that those who are moving to disturb the work now being carried on in Panama, unconsciously, perhaps, at the risk of demoralizing it, are assuming a tremendous responsibility.

SOMETHING of a newspaper crusade is being made in certain papers of New York against the boy who whistles. The *Portland (Ore.) Evening Telegram* is amazed that there should be in the world such old fogies of squeamish fussiness willing to assail the chief constitutional privilege of the boy. But who are the old fogies? One may be very young, yet irritable on this subject, while frequently the man of years is more inclined to Whittier's view:

Blessings on thee, little man,  
Barefoot boy with cheek of tan!  
With thy turned up pantaloons,  
And thy merry whistled tunes  
From my heart I give thee joy—  
I was once a barefoot boy.

HOUSEHOLDERS should not forget that the birds who have been kind enough to spend the winter with us require food.



arrived from the Riviera; Fred C. Whitney of New York, who has just arrived on a flying trip from America on political affairs and who has gone to prison in connection therewith, and Col. Henry Mapleson, who now makes London his home and devotes his energies to operating his affairs here, has been gazetted colonel of the 2d North Staffordshire brigade of the Royal Field Artillery. Some time ago the French Government created him chevalier of the







# Leading Events in Athletic World—Faulkner Leads Crew

## FAULKNER TO LEAD HARVARD CREWS AT PRACTISE TODAY

Last Year's Bow Oar Has Been Appointed Active Captain Until a New One Is Chosen.

### WITHINGTON IN BOAT

R. M. Faulkner of Keene, N. H., has been appointed acting captain of the Harvard University crew and will unquestionably be elected permanently to that position in a short time. As told by this paper last Thursday, Captain W. R. Severance has sent in his resignation. Faulkner is one of the best oars in the Harvard shell. He rowed bow last year and pulled one of the most finished oars in the crew.

This afternoon will find the candidates for the varsity and freshmen crews beginning active work at the University boathouse. This is rather a late start for the men, but was due to the fact that there are but two vacant seats in the boat and also to the hope that by starting a little later, Captain Severance might be able to begin work.

The loss of Severance will not have any serious effect on the prospects of turning out a winning eight. While he was a finished oar and a popular leader, Coach Wray has so many candidates of more than average ability that it will be a comparatively easy task to find a good man to sit at No. 5. While Coach Wray feels badly for Captain Severance he says that it will not make any difference as far as the prospects of the crew are concerned.

This week will undoubtedly find the crew rowing in the following order: E. Cutler bow, Lunt 2, Faulkner 3, Bacon 4, Withington 5, R. Cutler 6, Wald 7, Sargent stroke and Blagden coxswain.

Of these men only two have never taken part in at least one varsity race. They are R. Cutler at 6 and Withington at 5. Both of these men have had at least one year of training under Coach Wray's system and they are exceptionally good rowers. It should take but a short time to get them accustomed to rowing with the other men; in fact, Cutler has had a number of weeks' practice with them, having rowed at 6 during the fall training period. Withington is a powerful man and will have no difficulty in taking Severance's place on the start.

## SKATERS MAKE THREE RECORDS

ST. PAUL. Three new world's records were made Sunday in a series of ice skating races between Norval Haggie and John Nilsson. The races took place at the state fair grounds.

In the half-mile event Haggie lowered his own world's record of 1:18.15 to 1:17.15. Nilsson established a new world's record for the mile, making the distance in 2:39.25, and also lowered the two-mile record, going against time and covering the distance in 5:45.25. The previous indoor record for this distance was 5:59.

## COLUMBIA WILL HAVE FORESTRY SCHOOL IN FALL

The Trade Supremacy of the State Depends Upon Its Natural Resources, Says Commissioner.

### HUGE WATER SHED

John S. Whipple, New York state forest commissioner, talked to an audience of Columbia students at the university recently and advocated the establishing at Columbia of a school of forestry. Dean Goetze afterward stated that such a school would be opened at Columbia next September.

He said: "Mr. Whipple has offered Columbia all of the state facilities, and we have promised the use of Palisades park for our forestry students."

In the lecture on forest preservation which preceded this statement, Mr. Whipple had said that the commercial supremacy of New York state depended upon the preservation of natural resources.

"New York city," he said, "has appropriated \$102,000,000 for a watershed in the Catskill mountains. Among all our officials, among all the engineers in charge of the work, there is not a single man wise enough to know that this great watershed must have forest protection or it will lose more than half of its efficiency. God's reservoir of the forest is a much better one than can be built by man at Kingston. The forests act as water basins, gathering the rainfall. Take away the forest and the rainfall is wasted; it flows into nature's gutter, the river. If the men in charge of the reservoir construction do not heed this, the

### SUCCEEDS CAPTAIN SEVERANCE.



R. M. FAULKNER, 1909, Acting captain Harvard varsity crew.

## CHESS MASTERS BEGIN TODAY

The World's Greatest Players Open a Series for the Championship of the World at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Today witnesses the beginning of the great international masters' tournament with 20 contestants, representing the principal chess centers of the world competing for the rich prizes offered by the St. Petersburg Chess Club.

The entries were closed Sunday and the pairings took place, the following players being ready for the start: Dr. E. Lasker, world's champion, from America; Amos Burn and Richard Teichmann of England; E. Cohn, J. Mieses and R. Spielmann of Germany; O. Duras, Dr. S. Perls, C. Schlechter, S. Tartakover and N. Vidmar of Austria; L. Fleischmann of Hungary and the Russian experts, C. Dzugotimirski, A. Snoskobo-Borowski, O. S. Bernstein, H. von Freymann, P. Nenarokov and S. Rubinstein, and H. Salwe and H. Speyer of Holland. The schedule for the first round to be played today was announced as follows:

Chodimski vs. Mieses, Cohn vs. Burn, Nenarokov vs. Perls, Teichmann vs. Vidmar, Schlechter vs. Lasker, Fleischmann vs. Speyer, Rubinstein vs. Snoskobo-Borowski, Freymann vs. Tartakover, Spielmann vs. Salwe and Duras vs. Bernstein.

It will be noticed at Dr. Lasker and Carl Schlechter, who will meet for the world's championship in the fall, are brought together in the opening round.

### NEW SKI RECORD HOLDER.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Oscar Gunderson, who became the champion ski jumper of the world when he cleared 138 feet in the annual tournament at Chippewa Falls, Wis., landing by 5 feet, has been a resident of Spokane since 1903. He has participated in most of the tournaments in the United States the last eight years, taking numerous prizes. He is 25 years of age, and weighs 160 pounds. Experts predict he will set the world's mark at 145 feet before long.

### YALE CANDIDATES OUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The call for candidates to make up the Yale baseball team has been issued and the first meeting will be held tonight in the Yale gymnasium. Capt. Fred Murphy will address the gathering. As the first game of the season will be held in six weeks, regular training will begin at once. Walter Camp is advisory coach.

time will come when New York city will go to the Adirondacks for its water. "The commercial supremacy of this state depends on the preservation of the forests. Without the forests, untold electrical power would be destroyed. The millions of dollars spent annually in the fish trade would go elsewhere, because you cannot sustain fish life without the forests."

"What are the newspapers going to do when the lumber supply is cut off, and we are certainly going in that direction with the take off five times as great as the natural production. I am trying to prevent such a state of affairs. But I can't do it single-handed; I want popular assistance."

"We must acquire as state property at least 1,000,000 more acres in the Adirondack region, so that no cutting can be made there."

"The other step for preserving the forests is to have everybody with land not useful for other purposes plant commercial trees."

Mr. Whipple promised that when Columbia taught forestry he would take care of the graduates as foresters, if necessary.

## MAYOR REMOVES LOWELL 'PHONES

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor Brown in line with his promises, has cut off a dozen telephones from residences and localities where they are needless expense to the city, saving \$500 a year on telephones, and a further pruning is expected.

The mayor is about to make a change in the city sealer's headquarters from Railroad street and consolidate it with the city sealer's headquarters in Market street, in the rear of the police station, where there is ample room. This consolidation will be advantageous and save the city in rents hundreds of dollars.

### MOTH DEVICE FIRM FORMED.

LOWELL, Mass.—A new firm has been formed in this city to construct and sell the Pearson device for exterminating moths. In June the work of the device will be demonstrated.

## FAMOUS COACH BEGINS TODAY

Pitcher Mathewson Opens Practise Season for Harvard Baseball Candidates on Soldiers Field.

Practise for the Harvard University baseball squad begins in the cage on Soldiers' field this afternoon. Work for the university team battery candidates will be at 2 o'clock every day and will be in charge of Coach Piper and Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals, who will be here for two or possibly three weeks. The fielding candidates will report at 3 o'clock dressed to play. For the present, only fielding practise will be given the men but probably next week batting and sliding will be included.

The battery candidates have already been doing light work in the cage for the past two weeks. All the members of last year's team are available this year except Captain Leonard, Henry McCall and Brennan and Slater, the pitchers. Definite information is expected from McCall whether he will return to college or not. He is badly needed to fill out the infield.

## ANOTHER CUP FOR DOG SHOW

Another prize cup has been offered for the Boston dog show, the donor being John L. Taylor, owner of the Boston American Baseball Club. It is a handsome silver cup, valued at \$50, and is offered for the best dog in the show, other than champions, and is open to every breed and either sex.

Mr. Taylor is becoming interested again in dogs, and at the show will exhibit his famous little toy Boston terrier with which he expects to get additional prizes.

## CORNELL LOSES BOW OARSMAN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Maximilian Smith, bow in the 1908 Cornell varsity crew, has been debared this year on account of failure to pass mid-winter examinations. Coach Courtney probably will also lose Wiechers, a promising candidate, who stroked the freshmen last spring.

Six combinations have been started on the rowing machines, and on account of the availability of last year's crack freshman crew the outlook for a good 'varsity crew this year is bright.

## GREEHAN WILL LEAD BOSTON

The annual tournament of the New England Checker Association will take place at the American House Feb. 22, afternoon and evening. Champion Barker has returned from the West, and the largest crowd of years is expected at the tournament.

### MORE PLAYERS REPORT.

HOOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Robert Ewing, pitcher of the Cincinnati Club, arrived Sunday and has started work.

Fromme, Karger and Campbell, three more of the Cincinnati pitchers, will arrive today and Harry Lumley, manager of the Brooklyn Club with his pitchers is also expected.

## JAPANESE SPEAKER URGES COUNTRYMEN TO BE HONEST

NEW YORK.—Lecturers before the Go-tei Kwai, a club of Japanese students, discussed Japanese commercial ethics. Mr. Tetsuzo Eto, formerly a member of the Tokyo Parliament, who came to the United States last September to study the American-Japanese situation in the West, talked plainly Sunday night and warned the students that it was part of their patriotic duty to educate their own countrymen to believe that there can be no national success without honesty and to show by their own conduct that the Japanese as a race are honest and truth loving in their business and social relations.

"Harmony of Occidental and Oriental Civilization" was his theme.

"It was only after the Russo-Japanese war that the west began to understand the real Oriental ideals," said Mr. Eto. "The west had been thinking for centuries that the Caucasian was necessarily the supreme race and that every man tinted with a touch of color was tainted by a racial inferiority. The westerners of today who do not believe a harmony of civilization is possible for the west with the east think that the Japanese are warlike and the harmonizing process conducted by the west with other dark skinned nations' races is not possible with them. The most important duty before the Japanese is to change this misconception."

"President Roosevelt and many others of the leading men of the United States believe as I do. They know that men should be judged by their character and their conduct and not by their skins. Japan drew her civilization from the east as well as from the west, and she owes a debt of gratitude to the United States which all Japanese should do their utmost to repay."

"We learned the lesson of not being exclusive from the United States, and we owe her a debt of gratitude for that. The time has come when we can show that gratitude by letting Americans see that we are not aggrieved or selfish and that Japan is not a menace to this country, but I warn you not to be overconfident of your worth and of the greatness of your own country. Try to realize that yours is a responsibility for your country's good and mine and its future and not one for boasting."

"I hear many complaints from Americans that Japanese are lacking in honesty, while they trust the Chinese. There should be no foundation for such a belief. The influx, the exiles and the moving sharpeners who flooded the foreign settlements in China were the first Caucasians to go in any numbers into Japan, and from them the Japanese who sought trade with the Europeans learned dishonest tricks which they were led to believe were a matter of common practice in the trade of the West. That is long ago, but it may have had a part in giving the Japanese merchants a bad name. You know that the merchants of Japan do not deserve such a bad name, and it is your duty to correct such a belief in America and to see that your countrymen do nothing to sustain such charges."

Joseph Caccavajo, an engineer of this city, who is about to make a tour of the East, spoke on similar lines. S. Inouye, a graduate of the Tokio Imperial University, and Tomoe Tomio, president of the club, also made addresses.

### COACHING HARVARD NINE.



CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON, Pitcher for the New York Nationals.

## PITTSBURG WILL HAVE MOTOR CABS

PITTSBURG.—How rapidly the use of the motor cab is spreading among American cities is indicated by the fact that an order for 20 of them for use in Pittsburgh has just been placed with the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company by the Pittsburgh Taxicab Company. These 20 closed cars are to be delivered from the Franklin factory in Syracuse early next month.

The motor cab, wherever introduced, finds an immediate field of activity. The Franklin cab is one which provides for six occupants, including the driver. The interior accommodates four passengers, two on a rear seat and two on drop or auxiliary seats.

The body of the motor cab is of the landaulet type, the top being made so as to turn back. The exterior painting is of Quaker green, with black molding and lower body panels. The interior is finished in dust-proof light cloth and leather, and the front seat is upholstered in green leather.

The engine has 18 horse-power; its four cylinders are air cooled. Being air cooled, the engine has no water to freeze and no water jackets, radiators, pumps or pipes to burst. A special advantage is a motor cab, which, in service, has repeatedly to be left standing in the open street in cold weather.

Full elliptic springs and a laminated wood chassis frame, which take up the shock of rough pavements.

### BIG MEET MAY 29.

PHILADELPHIA.—All of the Pennsylvania colleges except the U. of P. are now members of the Pennsylvania Track Athletic Association, which will hold its second annual meet at Harrisburg May 29. Ursinus has just joined the ranks.

## PRINCETON LOOKS FOR CHAMPIONSHIP AT AQUATIC MEET

Captain Chambers and Denniston of the Team Fastest Short-Distance Men in Intercollegiate League.

### DISTANCE MEN WEAK

PRINCETON, N. J.—Interest in the swimming team at Princeton University is now at its height, and there has never been a year when so many students took an active part in this winter sport as is the case this year. The chief reason for the increased interest this year is to be found in the fact that the outlook for a championship team is brighter than ever before.

There has not been a day when less than 25 candidates for aquatic honors have reported to Wheaton Chambers, the captain. Chambers himself holds the intercollegiate 100-yard record, while Denniston, holder of the intercollegiate 50-yard record of 26 2-5 seconds, recently sprang a surprise by swimming the distance in 25 1-5 seconds in an interclass meet.

On the strength of this performance he recently challenged Daniels to swim 50 yards at Princeton. The New Yorker has accepted, but the date has not yet been decided.

Princeton's weak point will be in the long distance events; but three or four men are working up the 220-yard, and with the coaching of L. de B. Handley of the New York A. C., some good material should be developed.

The relay team will be a strong one, with Chambers, Denniston, Bammat, captain of the water polo team, and Parkie, Dowd and Vezin are the fancy divers, and Woehr, substitute on the football eleven, is doing some creditable plunging. The first meet of the season will be held with Columbia next Saturday. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Feb. 27, Harvard at Princeton; March 6, Yale at Princeton; 13, C. C. N. Y. at New York; 20, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 27, Intercollegiate at New York.

## SHORT SCHEDULE FOR WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan University baseball team schedule, as announced by Manager Day, is shorter than last year's, when there were 23 games scheduled. This year but 19 games have been arranged, 10 of which are to be played in Middletown. The schedule:

April 17, Springfield Training School at Middletown; 21, Holy Cross at Worcester; 24, West Point at West Point; 28, Princeton at Princeton; 29, Lafayette at Easton, Pa.

May 1, Stevens; 6, Virginia; 8, Williams; 12, Yale at New Haven; 20, Holy Cross; 22, Tufts; 26, Brown at Providence; 29, Trinity at Hartford; 31, Trinity.

June 4, Columbia; 5, Fordham; 21, Williams at Williamstown; 26, Amherst; 28, Amherst at Amherst.

## HIGH PRICES RULE AT NEW YORK SALE OF FINE ANTIQUES

Small Sofa of Louis XV. Period Commanded Nearly Two Thousand Dollars at the Auction.

### BIDDING SPIRITED

Bids of a thousand dollars seemed to be trifles at the last session of the Duveen Brothers' sale at the American Art Galleries, New York.

Furniture came first in the order of sale, and Robert E. Dowling picked up the third lot offered for \$400. It consisted of a pair of occasional chairs, the seats of which were covered with antique Beauvais tapestry of fine quality. A few minutes later a dealer paid \$500 for an escritoire in the style of Louis XVI, which was embellished with some 33 miniatures done on ivory and silk.

H. Smith Brown bid in at \$900 a French marquise of the style of Louis XV. He took another immediately after at the same figure. C. Ledyard Blair bought a pair of bergers for \$1900. The frames were of carved and gilded wood in the style of Louis XV, and the tapestry coverings depicted scenes from the "Fables" of La Fontaine. Mr. Brown paid \$1010 for another French bergere in the style of the next Louis, says the New York Sun.

A small sofa of the period of Louis XV, appealed to the buyers from the moment that it was brought in. The frame was carved in relief and openwork and the ornamentation was done

after the Oriental manner. The bidding began at \$500 and the price was pushed up \$50 at a bid until it held at \$1950. It fell to an unnamed buyer.

Mr. Blair took a pair of French marquises of the same period for \$2,000. The frames were carved elaborately and gilded and the backs and sides were covered with old Beauvais tapestry, the designs being illustrative of scenes from La Fontaine's "Fables."

One of the surprises of the sale was the low price at which the hardshiped upon which Gioacchino Rossini spelled out his first harmonies was sold. The fact that the composer of "William Tell" took his first lesson upon this instrument, and the probability that he worked out upon it the musical ideas which he put into his operas and oratorios were, so it was declared, fully authenticated by documentary evidence. It went to a Fifth avenue furniture dealer for \$340.

The most beautiful tapestry of the sale was a sixteenth century Brussels which went to J. B. Dennis for \$2,650. The depiction was a battle scene.

C. L. Hudson bought two of a set of three early seventeenth century Brussels tapestries for \$2,600 apiece. They were verdure panels, one of which showed a grove and landscape and the other a garden scene.

The third panel in the set likewise depicted a garden scene. It fell to Mrs. T. T. Tower for \$1,650.

One bargain in the tapestries was struck by Captain Delamar. He bought at \$850 apiece an exceedingly rare set of four seventeenth century Brussels tapestries, which were said to have come from the Chateau de Chenonceau.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe purchased an Italian renaissance tapestry with an original border. It showed a sporting scene.

Mrs. J. T. Towers paid \$1950 for a four-fold screen. The frame was of elaborately carved and gilded wood in the renaissance style, and the panels were of genuine renaissance tapestry. C. Ledyard Blair paid \$1200 for a large three fold screen painted by Van Loo. It was nine feet in height and its extension was upward of 11 feet. E. J. Berwind paid \$1,650 for its companion.

## Notes From the Field of Sports

The Brown University basketball team administered a bad defeat to Yale Saturday night, winning the match by 26 to 17.

Patrick Donovan, manager of the Brooklyn team in 1908, has been signed by the Boston Americans to act as scout.

The Harvard relay team is to run in the indoor meet of the 1st regiment, C. N. G., of Hartford, Friday night. R. G. Harwood will be entered in the high jump.

H. F. McCormick of the University Club of Chicago won the final match for the gold racquet championship Saturday by defeating E. Hewitt, 15-14, 15-12, 15-7.

Miss Marie Wagner successfully defended her title as woman indoor tennis champion, Saturday, by defeating Miss E. H. Moore, ex-champion, by a score of 6-10, 12-14, 6-0.

Harry F. Porter, world's champion high jumper, cleared 6 ft. 1 in. Saturday at the

games of the George Washington University. This is within two inches of his jump at the I. A. A. A. games.

Yale and Princeton played a tie game at ice hockey Saturday, each scoring 5 points. The game will probably not be played off unless its outcome figures in the championship of the league.

Walter J. Travis won the finals in the president's division of the St. Valentine golf tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday, by defeating C. L. Becker of the Woodland Golf Club, 3 up and 2 to play.

Trainer Murphy of the University of Pennsylvania track team says that Lewis Tewanina, the Carlisle Indian school long-distance runner, will develop into one of the best this country has ever had.

H. L. Trumble established a new mile indoor record Saturday when he won the Marlborough cup at the Columbia University games in the 194.58. This is the first time that an American amateur has ever run a mile in less than 4 m. 20 s.

For the third time in the international rugby series did an American team go down to defeat when the Wallaby team of Australia beat the All-American aggregation Saturday by a score of 9 to 0.

Although the score shows a defeat for the Californians nevertheless the game was by far the best all around exhibition of Rugby football ever seen on the Pacific coast.

The visitors employed their peculiar line up which calls for only one 5 man, no forward and four 3's. This shift resulted in a perfect football machine and when McKivatt and McCabe broke through the line for long and spectacular runs down the field time and time again the spectators were treated to an exhibition of dribbling and line passing seldom if ever seen on this side of the water before.

One of the spectacular plays of the day was done by Higgins of Los Angeles. The passing of the Wallabys was exceptionally fine.

The All-American team deserves all the credit that can be given for its effective defense in a game against the admittedly best team in the world. The home team was picked from several separate organizations of Rugby players, the Barbarians, Olympics, the University of California and Leland Stanford Jr. University, hence it was little wonder that they lacked that quality in which the visitors excelled, namely, team work.

Shortstop is another position to fill. Knight, who played first base last year; Dickinson, who filled in at second in the latter part of last season, and Dustin, who has covered third for the last two years, should have little difficulty in making their old places. In the outfield Captain Priest and McKenna are eligible.

## BOYS WILL HAVE PRELIMINARIES

PHILADELPHIA.—Plans for the settlement of the interscholastic rowing championship of America were announced Sunday by the board of stewards of the American rowing association, whose annual regatta is to be held on the Schuylkill, May 22. It consists in having preliminary regattas in all of the principal cities of the East and then having the various champions meet for the national title.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore have already taken up arrangements for such preliminary regattas. There will be restrictions on the number of competing crews from each city.

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CHICAGO.—The committee on car efficiency of the American Railway Association, in its statement of car surpluses and shortages dated Feb. 3, reports a decrease of 9493 surplus available cars, bringing the total down to 301,571. The bulk of the decrease was in box cars, the total number of this class restored to service being 16,572.

## MANY ENTRIES FOR TOURNEY

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The coming tournament of the American Bowling Association to be held in Pittsburgh, Feb. 27 to March 20, will be the largest ever held in the history of the association.

Entries closed Friday at midnight, but letters bearing postmarks prior to that time are still being received so that the actual number of entries is not yet known. It is believed the number will exceed 400 five-men teams from 75 cities. In all more than 3000 persons are expected to be in attendance.

## URGES AMERICA TO HELP LIBERIA

Booker T. Washington Agrees With Mr. Root That the Black Republic Is a Colony of the United States.

NEW YORK.—Booker T. Washington Sunday night endorsed the view expressed by Mr. Root when secretary of state, that Liberia was an American colony, and said that the United States was in duty bound to render it practical assistance. He said:

"The present condition of Liberia is serious. The surprise is that Liberia has maintained itself as an independent nation for so long a period with almost no help from outside sources except that which has been furnished by philanthropic individuals."

"I believe and hope that the government of the United States will carry out the recommendation made to Congress by ex-Secretary Root and by President Roosevelt in the direction of lending practical assistance through the sending of three commissioners to Liberia as early as possible."

"It is not desirable or necessary for the United States to attempt to take any permanent interest in the affairs of Liberia, but to lend only a helpful hand, as it has done to Santo Domingo and other countries, in its present emergency."

## MORE CARS ARE NOW IN SERVICE

CHICAGO.—The committee on car efficiency of the American Railway Association, in its statement of car surpluses and shortages dated Feb. 3, reports a decrease of 9493 surplus



## Mayor Hibbard Favors Revision

At the opening of the hearing on the proposed amendment of the city charter as recommended by the finance commission today, Mayor Hibbard declared that he was thoroughly in accord with anything that the committee might decide and went on record as saying that if things went on as they were today, any successor to the executive's chair could sweep away all good that has been done, and could make things as bad as he says they were when he took the mayor's chair. He says that he spent days and weeks with the commission and that he knows that such reforms are needed. He said that every one should be given a chance to state their views.

## FRANK COMMENTS ON THE JUDICIARY BY JUDGE GAYNOR

Takes the Early Decisions on Eighty-Cent Gas Matter as a Text for Criticism of the Lower Courts.

### TALKS TO PORTIAS

NEW YORK.—Justice William J. Gaynor of the supreme court of New York state, talked to the Portia Club recently about the 80-cent gas decision, and made some very frank comments about the judiciary. The Portias are women students of law and all seemed much interested in the remarks of the jurist, who said, among other things:

"I see that you do not belong to those people who believe that the members of the judiciary are above criticism, but, like Roosevelt, will express an honest opinion and say that many of them are retarding the progress of the country. Criticism is all right, and the tarter the better if it does not descend to abuse."

"As far as gas is concerned, personally I do not think it makes much difference whether it is 80 cents or \$1.50. When I first moved to Brooklyn it was \$2.25, and I have never seen any difference in the size of the gas bills since, so there is not much more than sentiment in it."

"I didn't know that anyone else thought as I did about it until a man came out in a letter to the papers the other day. He gave the facts for the last 15 years, and the bills were continually going higher."

"The whole thing is in a line with the railroad troubles and we ought all to be thankful that a man like Roosevelt finally got into the presidential chair. He started in and did things instead of using mere words, though he uses enough of those sometimes."

"It was the biggest crime of this day and generation when the railroads discriminated in favor of certain corporations carrying one man's goods for less than another's. Then when the President steps in they say: 'This man is unsafe, he talks too much.'"

"The gas company cannot run its mains through the streets without the consent of the government, and so they must charge every man alike. When it seemed that the gas company was charging too much the Legislature took the matter up. There was a thorough investigation with experts, an honest man like Governor Hughes looking into it, and it was decided to reduce the price to 80 cents."

"Then the gas company went to the courts and got an injunction and tied up the 80-cent law, and that was done by a gentlemanly United States judge. They said they could not get reasonable dividends, and the government will not allow a man to be deprived of his property. On that ground they got the injunction. But if they water their stock and get unconscionable dividends, then we are being deprived of our property. (Laughter.)"

"The case was tried before a referee, and were experts called in? I say emphatically they were not. The company piled its property up on the table, its stocks and bonds. Then comes in the big word 'franchise,' their permit to open up the street, and they say that is worth \$18,000,000, and the master in chancery swallowed it, hook, bait, and all. They said they could not make 6 per cent."

"We are willing they should make 6 per cent, or 8 per cent, but why should we have to pay interest on the franchise? They say it is worth \$18,000,000 (to be sure, they got it for nothing) and if it goes up to \$20,000,000, \$30,000,000, and \$40,000,000, are we going to pay on it? Do you think that would last forever? If we are not going to be allowed to criticize the courts, of course it will."

"I can understand when one has been looking at one side a long time he can see but one side. But finally this got up into the supreme court, and then it came tumbling down on their heads."

"To make us pay interest on the franchise would be not only an absurdity, but a gross injustice."

"It seemed to me that if this matter of the gas company had gone through we would have reached the danger point. The government would have been shaken to its foundations. Who would have been able to place confidence in a government that would let such things pass?"

"The courts should not treat the Legislatures as if they were made up of ruffians," he said in closing. "There are men of the highest ability, I know, in the Legislatures of the South; there are some in the West, though I know there are some in the East who are under the control of commercial interests."

## ARTILLERY READY FOR PHILIPPINES

Contingent Starts Wednesday on the Kilpatrick by the Suez Route, Probably to Man New Fort Works.

NEW YORK.—Eight hundred artillerymen will embark on the transport Kilpatrick for Manila, going by the way of Suez. The Suez route is regarded as a treat by army people and civilians going to or returning from the Philippines on account of the variety of foreign ports at which the transport touches. Transportation on the Kilpatrick is eagerly sought.

The artillery contingent includes 311 officers and men from Fort D. A. Russell, W. Va., under Col. Sidney Taylor. They are of E and F batteries, second field artillery. The remainder of the artillery troops are from the forts about New York, all being of the coast artillery, the 50th company from Fort Wadsworth, the 51st from Fort Hamilton, the 53d from Fort Totten and the 53th from Fort Hancock.

There is much speculation as to what the war department's policy is in sending the artillery back to the Philippines. A general policy of withdrawing the artillery troops, both field and coast, was inaugurated in 1904, as the men were needed to man the coast fortifications in the United States and to groom the big guns. Progress has been made in the general scheme of fortification of the Philippines, and the order for artillerymen to proceed to the islands is taken to mean that the works there are now in need of the services of technically trained men. The government of the Moro province also requires artillery for expeditionary purposes.

## PYTHIAN LODGES MEET IN BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—A district convention of Pythian lodges will take place this evening at the castle hall of Montello lodge, K. of P., and 17 lodges will be represented. The session of the grand lodge will be opened by George W. Penniman, the grand chancellor, a resident of this city. The grand lodge rank will be conferred on past chancellors who have not received it.

Other notable officers of the order who will attend are Supreme Vice-Chancellor George Hanson of Calais, Me., Grand Keeper of Records and Seal George W. Howe, Supreme Representative J. S. B. Clark of Fall River, the Hon. John N. Cole of Andover, Past Grand Chancellor John J. Whipple and Past Grand Chancellor L. Franklin Garfield, both of this city.

The lodges to be represented are Delphi of Weymouth, Damocles of Brockton, Harmony of Brockton, Plymouth Rock of Whitman, Monatiquet of Braintree, Pilgrim of Plymouth, John Ericson of Campello, Old Colony of Rockland, Howard of West Bridgewater, Dionysius of Campello, Blue Hill of Randolph, Norfolk of Houlbrook, Arbutus of Middleboro, Montello of Montello, Hingham of Hingham, Chemung of Stoughton and King David of Brockton.

## MILLIONS EXTRA FOR STEEL PLANT

SUPERIOR, Wis.—The U. S. Steel Corporation for the preliminary construction work on the big steel plant to be built at the head of the lakes.

It is also understood that the company will by that time announce that its appropriation for the completion of the improvements at the head of the lakes will be raised to \$27,000,000, nearly \$15,000,000 more than was appropriated originally.

## Norwich University Notes

NORTHFIELD, Va.—Joseph C. Colombe, has given an explanation and demonstration of his noiseless gun before the cadets and faculty of Norwich University. His invention is wholly unlike Mr. Maxim's and is claimed to be much simpler. Mr. Colombe has recently returned from Venezuela.

The Alpha Sigma Ypsilon fraternity held its 52d annual initiatory banquet at the Waterbury Inn. Capt. F. S. Clark '09 acted as toastmaster and introduced the following initiates: E. F. Dawst, R. W. Flint, W. H. Bradley, L. C. Cannon, E. A. Parker, G. V. Willard, F. V. Hemenway, H. L. Dean, W. W. Inglis.

The Alpha Chapter of the Theta Chi fraternity held its 53d initiatory banquet at its chapter house. The following initiates were present: E. G. Ballard, H. R. Clark, W. I. McCrum, J. E. Miles, H. D. Morrill, J. S. Rand, O. W. Ray, H. H. Reid, J. W. Slattery, H. J. Woodward, Lieut. E. C. Hayden '09 acted as toastmaster.

FOUR VERDICTS AGAINST "L." Four verdicts, totalling \$6881, were returned against the Boston Elevated Railway by a jury before Judge Hitchcock at the second session, Middlesex superior court, at East Cambridge this morning.

## Legislation at the State House

(Continued from Page One.)

have been able by working for thrift to show a saving of over a million dollars in city expenses and the new year starts with approximately \$400,000 cash on hand. Perhaps the amount is not very striking but I believe it means that the methods of administration have already been so changed that for an indefinite period this saving can go on. But it is only fair to warn you that as matters are now constituted, it is wholly within the power of a successor if he so wills to sweep away such changes as I have made in the shortest possible period of time. Furthermore, unless legislation is had there are still other reforms possible which cannot be had."

Ex-Governor Bates made the formal opening of the case, explained the appointment and duties of the finance commission, which has just concluded its work. He reviewed the report at considerable length, saying the commission had no intention of unjustly criticizing officials or to imply improper motives. Its investigation has shown, however, that money of the city was wastefully expended and that apparently other cities with the same expenditures were receiving better results. The commission believed that the time had come when something should be done in Boston and that several changes in the city charter were necessary to accomplish this end. He then proceeded to enumerate and explain at length the various recommendations in the report of the finance commission.

Ex-Governor Bates, in opening, said he thought it due to himself to state that he appears only because the duty has been urged upon him, and not from any desire of his own, except the desire to advance any legislation of which he approves. Taking up the proposed charter itself, he said that while nominally it is the result of action on the part of the mayor of two years ago, really it is the outcome of a long-growing conviction on the part of the citizens of Boston that their government is not what it ought to be; that their taxes are too high and that the administration of their city is inefficient.

"The commission took up a tremendously laborious task and it has made over 100 reports to the mayor, disclosing ample reasons for dissatisfaction on the part of the people and fully justifying everything that was done by the mayor, the city council and the Legislature in calling the commission into being."

"It found that the city's debt was excessive; it found that improvements made were not such as to justify the increase in the debt; it found that there was a large, a very large waste of public money; it found a spoils system in operation which resulted not only in waste but in worse than waste; it found that the law was being evaded for political purposes, and that appointments were being made for political purposes, without regard to the qualifications of persons appointed."

"As a result, the city is not only in debt, but it has not received the worth of the money it has expended. During the past year a million dollars has been saved to the city without in any way impairing the efficiency of the service, and it is to enable this result to be continued that the commission recommends changes. Its report is full of instances of the improper and wasteful use of public money. No one can read the report without being satisfied that some change is necessary, and while it is not the purpose of the commission to attack any one or to point out the special shortcomings of anyone, they feel it their duty to point out to the Legislature the necessity for a change. What that change shall be, minds may differ, but after careful study the commission recommends these changes:

1. A simplified ballot, with as few names thereon as possible.
2. The abolition of party nominations.
3. A city council consisting of a single small body elected at large.
4. The concentration of executive power and responsibility in the mayor.
5. The administration of the departments by trained experts, or persons with special qualifications for the office.
6. Full publicity secured through a permanent finance commission.

Taking these recommendations in their order, Governor Bates said the voters cannot properly determine the qualifications of candidates for office under the present condition. They may learn the qualifications of three candidates for mayor, but they cannot know the personal fitness of each one of the many candidates for the board of aldermen. When such a prominent man as the president of Harvard College publicly states that he cannot vote for candidates with consideration of their personal fitness, but must depend upon their designation as Republican or Democratic, it is not to be expected that the ordinary voter can do better."

"The second recommendation, the abolition of party designations, necessarily follows the first. A city needs efficient management, which cannot be secured under a system which gives its first consideration to the tariff in national affairs. In a city election in Boston, the experience has been that no party principles are at stake, and these absent nothing remains for an issue except the offices, and they have become the leading issue. The commission has found that one of the great causes for inefficient management of the city has been the ever-present desire to reward political service."

"The third recommendation for a single legislative body is the result of efforts on the part of the city, under the charter of 1885, to emulate the state government, in having a legislative branch of two bodies and an executive department in the hands of the mayor."

The tendency has been, however, to take authority from the lower body of the legislative department and place it in the hands of the mayor, so that now there is little reason for the continuance of the common council as a legislative body."

"As a body, it has neglected to perform its duties; and its members have violated the city charter by mixing in the employment of city laborers, specifically forbidden by the charter, and instead of assisting the heads of departments as they should they have harassed them. That the council has not done its duties is shown by the statement of the commission that in a single year 400 matters were 'referred to the mayor' without discussion or reference to a committee of the council."

"Thirteen cities in the commonwealth at present have a single legislative body, and the mayor of each of those cities says his municipality would not return to the double system. While it must be admitted that to a degree one body acts as a check upon the other, still the disadvantages of the system far outweigh the benefits. The small body proposed by the commission would necessitate the election each year of only three men as members of the legislative department of the city, instead of over 80 as at present."

"Concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of the mayor the commission recommends for the purpose of securing greater efficiency in the conduct of the city. If heads of departments are responsible only to the mayor he can be held responsible for their acts and their conduct of the affairs of their departments, and there can no longer be the divided responsibility which now exists. The four-year term for the mayor has been tried in other cities and found beneficial; it has been safeguarded in the commission's recommendation, however, by the provision for a recall at the end of the second year."

"The fifth recommendation, that heads of departments shall be required to have special qualifications for their office, has not been the rule in the past, fact the practice has been quite the opposite. A vast improvement will be effected if the mayor is required to certify that his appointees are expert and qualified, but the commission has gone even further than this, and recommends that appointments shall be submitted to the state civil service commission for certification that they have the special qualifications ascertained by the mayor."

"Some have pointed out that the appointment should be made by the civil service commission, or that appointees should be taken from the civil service lists, but this would not place upon the mayor the responsibility which the commission desires him to bear, and to take names from the civil service lists would restrict the mayor in his search for proper men."

"A permanent finance commission is favored by the commission for various reasons. The voters have become so accustomed to various changes in respect to elections that they have come to attribute them to the partisanship of politics and to disregard them. This recommendation provides for a permanent commission which shall effectively advise the voters of the true condition of affairs. The greatest evils at the present time exist largely, in the opinion of the commission, because the voters are ignorant of them. The commission should be appointed by the Governor. If appointed by the mayor there must, consciously or unconsciously, be a bias in favor of the appointing power and a disinclination to point out his mistakes. If elected by the people, as some desire, commissioners would be subject to the same influences which govern other candidates for offices, which would decrease their usefulness. The appointment by the Governor which is proposed is not at all a violation of the principle of home rule as some have urged, for the commission is to be given no executive power."

## Bill Asks That Assessor Hold No Other Town Office

The committee on towns heard Josiah B. Bonney of Wakefield upon his petition for legislation to provide that whoever has been elected and qualified as an assessor of a town of 3000 inhabitants shall be punished by fine if he holds or exercises the duties of any other elective office. Mr. Bonney said that the bill was backed by a committee of 31 of the town of Wakefield of whom several would be present today wanted to be heard.

Chairman Nash stated that the committee would give another opportunity to the absentees. Mr. Bonney said that the idea of his bill is that the assessors shall be absolutely separated from politics. He made his bill to apply to towns of 3000 inhabitants, so that it would not interfere with small towns. The bill was vigorously opposed by Chairman Rufus Brown of the Peabody assessors, who said it was unnecessary legislation and his town; by Representative Sam. A. Segge of Revere, who said that he was chairman of the board of assessors in his town; and Assessor Asa L. Young of Revere, and by others.

The bill is understood to be aimed at Ex-Rep. Charles A. Dean of Wakefield. Hearing was continued open to hear the other petitioners.

Representative Samuel Segge was heard upon his bill to provide that any town in the commonwealth having more than 5000 population, shall on accepting the act, elect a board to be known as the board of municipal affairs, composed of one member for each 50 legal voters in the town upon the election of such board all rights now vested in the voters of such towns, in town meeting assemblies, shall devolve upon this board. Mr. Segge cited the necessity for this legislation in large towns.

## Hear Petition on Liberty of Certain Prisoners

Penal Commissioner Vernon V. Skinner was today before the committee on prisons and spoke on the petition of Mayor Hibbard for an amendment of the law relative to the issuing of permits to certain prisoners to be at liberty. The purport of the bill is to give the penal commissioner and county commissioners the same power to release persons committed for non-payment of a fine, as they now have with the other prisoners. The present law does not give authority to these officials to pardon persons committed for non-payment of fines. Mr. Skinner told the committee that the bill would promote uniformity and give all prisoners a like chance and do away with the discrimination in favor of the rich.

Chairman Pettigrove of the board of prison commissioners, Arthur L. Spring, representing the mayor, and Representative James A. Hutton also spoke in favor of the bill.

A hearing was given on the petition for legislation to increase the salaries of the assistant engineers at the state prison. Chairman Pettigrove of the prison commissioners opposed the bill.

General Bridges, warden of the state prison, told the committee that no assistant engineer of his institution has made any complaint to him.

Representative Hutton of Charlestown asked that the bill, of which he is the petitioner, on removal of state prison from Charlestown, be referred to the next General Court, in view of the investigation already being made by the prison commission.

The petition of the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson for legislation to provide for the placing of house of correction at Deer Island under the control of the commonwealth, was postponed until Feb. 26, at the request of the petitioners.

## Petition on Canal Banks in Lowell Is Unopposed

The committee on cities this morning gave a hearing to John J. Pickman of Lowell on his petition to authorize the city of Lowell to appropriate money to be expended in adorning and beautifying the banks of certain canals. It is proposed to add the mayor of the city and the chairman of the park commission to the boards of trustees controlling the locks and canals of the city under the deed of trust of 1844, that they shall have special supervision of a lot of land on the west side of Anne street, which is to be kept "as ornamental ground forever." Mr. Mills, engineer of locks and canal in Lowell, and City Solicitor Hill advocated the passage of this enabling act.

No opposition, hearing closed.

The committee then heard Mayor Rich, the chairman of the Lynn school board, Secretary George M. Burgess and Roy F. Bergengren of that board, Representatives Dorman, McCann, and others of Lynn upon two school department bills to allow the school committee of that city \$5.10 of the \$13.50 regular tax levy on \$1000, first to give to the school committee the power exclusively to make all necessary appropriations for the maintenance of Lynn schools which now cost nearly \$300,000 and second to give to the school committee the right to select sites and build schoolhouses and to have entire control of such buildings and janitors. Hearing closed.

## Malden's Finance Board to Reorganize Assessors

It is expected that the first actual official act of the new finance commission of the city of Malden will be to reorganize the board of assessors of that city. A subcommittee of the commission to which was assigned the work of investigating the assessors' department recommended the immediate dismissal of all of the members of the board, but the reorganization will probably occur rather than the discharge of the board.

This has practically been decided, although the finance board has as yet not made its formal report to the city government.

## Labor Leader to Speak for Woman's Suffrage Bill

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association announces that the women who are working for the passage of the suffrage bill in the Legislature this year are greatly encouraged by the receipt of a letter from Henry Abrahams, secretary of the cigarmakers' union, in which he says that he will be present at the hearing at the State House on Feb. 23 to lead the fight. As the virtual head of one of the most powerful of the 200 unions who have pledged their support to the suffrage movement Mr. Abrahams' addition to the ranks of the active workers at the State House hearing means much to the suffrage cause.

BIG LOWELL DEAL. LOWELL, Mass.—A large real estate transaction is announced on Merrimack street in the heart of the business district. The Masonic Temple building and the Davis Block have been sold to A. G. Pollard and Harry Dunlap. The purchase price is not given out. The Masonic Temple building is assessed for \$89,800 and the Davis Block for \$56,600.

WEDDING INVITATIONS OUT. Commander J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kelley have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jacquelyn Jerrold Kelley, to Joseph B. Russell, Jr., son of J. B. Russell of Cambridge, treasurer of the Boston Wharf Company. The wedding will take place at the bride's home, 25 East 83d street, New York, on March 6.

## Hope to Save Historic House

A movement is on foot in Dorchester for the restoration and preservation of the historic Barnard (Apfen) house on Washington street, the second oldest building in New England. Otherwise it will be used as a tool house and quarters for laborers by a building contractor. No tablet calls attention to its age, although there is more history connected with the spot than most places in Dorchester that are marked. It is certain that the house was commenced between 1630 and 1638, soon after the arrival of the colonists under the Rev. John White, so often called the "father of the colony." The house stood several sieges in the days of the Indian wars.

## COUNTRY HOMES BENEFIT BY IDEA

The present state of development of the storage battery and the recent production of the efficient tungsten filament incandescent lamp have opened up new possibilities in the way of country home lighting by private electric plants, says the Los Angeles Times.

In this connection a report has been recently issued by the engineering experiment station of the University of Illinois, giving some valuable information concerning artificial illumination, the selection of lighting fixtures and the planning of a house lighting system, the design and estimate of the cost of a small private plant, recommendations about ordering apparatus and instructions for its operation and care. In the bulletin an attempt has been made to show the steps in the design in such a clear and simple manner that any person could decide upon the equipment needed and order it intelligently.

## FIND NEW USES FOR ALUMINUM

The recent great fall in the price of aluminum has set the calculators hunting for new uses to which it may profitably be put. As the present price is nearly that of copper, it is natural that comparisons should be made between the two metals. It has been found possible to increase the strength and hardness of aluminum greatly by compressing it, and it has been proposed in several countries to strike coins of it; but the most immediate use will probably be in long electric conductors. It has been figured out in "La Nature" (Paris) that, taking into account the greater resistance of aluminum, the same conducting power may be obtained with that metal for about 57 per cent of the cost with copper—an expense that is increased by features of the installation to about 60 per cent.

## WOMEN TO BUILD AT EXHIBITION

SPOKANE, Wash.—Officers of Esther Reed chapter of Spokane, Daughters of the Revolution, will launch a campaign at their meeting on Washington's birthday to raise funds for a building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. The chapter will turn its funds over to the state committee, which has the plans in hand.

The building, which is to be of colonial style, will be headquarters for visiting members of the society, and will be used in entertaining guests at the exposition. The officers of the chapter have advice from New England and the southland that many of the chapters will be represented by delegates, and it is supposed to entertain them in western style.

## MOTORS REPLACE DUTCH WINDMILLS

Consul-General S. Listoe writes from Rotterdam that the old-fashioned Dutch windmills are not popular any more, as windmills are principally used in Holland for the purpose of pumping water out of drain ditches, which must be done regularly in order to keep the fields and meadows dry, the greater part of the Netherlands lying below the level of the sea. It is claimed that wind is too uncertain a motive power for the purpose mentioned, hence gas motors are gradually being introduced.

## ANCIENT CHURCH TO BE RESTORED

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, Cal.—The design submitted to the board of trustees of Stanford University for the reconstruction of the memorial church is not likely to be accepted, according to President David Starr Jordan, who favors a return to the old style of architecture and the restoration of the famous old clock and chimneys, says the San Francisco Call.

## CLUBMEN TO GIVE PLAY FOR CHARITY

Annual Show of the Oxford Club of Lynn Tonight Will Have Several Noted Amateurs in the Cast.

LYNN, Mass.—For charity's sake young men prominent in Lynn and Boston banking and business circles will this evening give the annual show of the Oxford Club at Lynn Theater. The vehicle selected for the display of the clubmen's talent this year is "The Alchemist," a two-act musical comedy written especially for them by George V. C. Lord of North Cambridge, who is to put on the show at the Newtowne Club. It is probable that the Dudley Club of Boston will present the same attraction later in the season. The music is by William K. Halliwell.

One of the leading members of the cast is Ralph Cushman, who in years past has been one of the hits of the bank clerks' shows in Boston. He is to appear as a winsome miss of some 210 pounds.

Arthur W. Pinkham, president of the National City Bank, is cast as a race track bookmaker, Dr. John M. Farquhar is to appear in a "rule" part, E. G. Green as Alderman O'Connell, Frank Keene of Boston as Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Archibald Martin as sister to the alderman, C. A. Burnham of Boston as Dottie and many other equally prominent business men of Lynn and Boston, not a few of whom are to take "girl" parts, will assume character roles.

The show will be repeated Tuesday evening and the proceeds will be devoted to Lynn charities.

## IMMENSE RUDDER IS QUICKLY CAST

CHESTER, Pa.—The American Steel Foundries established a new record for expeditious filling of such an order, with the successful casting of an immense rudder, requiring 88,000 pounds of steel, last week. On Saturday an order was received from the Cramp Shipbuilding Company for a rudder to take the place of the one lost at sea by the steamship St. Louis. Thursday afternoon two heats of 50,000 pounds of steel each were poured without the slightest hitch. The rudder will be ready for shipment to New York, where the St. Louis is in dry dock in South Brooklyn, on Thursday of this week.

## ONE-CENT STAMPS SHORT IN DAWSON

Dawson needs 1-cent stamps. The shortage comes about through the great activity of the managers of the various campaign committees in the late parliamentary contest.

Every committee had letters and circulars galore to send to the dear electorate, and bought up 1-cent stamps by the wholesale. The using of stamps to such an extent in campaigns never before was indulged in in the Yukon, and the post office was taken unawares, says the Dawson (Y. T.) News.

## CHINESE SCHOOL IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO.—The first imperial Chinese school to be opened in this city was dedicated Monday in the presence of Chinese Educational Commissioner Loong Ching Kwai, the Chinese consular officials, five graduates of the Imperial University at Peking, who will direct the work of the school, and a host of local Chinese.

TINSEL POSTAL CARDS HELD UP. Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield today received orders from Washington to the effect that hereafter all postcards having on them decorations in which mica or tinsel has been used, that are not enclosed in an envelope upon which a two-cent stamp has been affixed, shall be held up.

## Storm or Automobile Overcoats

A coat like illustration serves many useful purposes. In stormy weather it protects your clothes and saves your good overcoat. It is a comfortable traveling coat and is just the thing for the "auto" in early Spring when the fur coat becomes too warm, and best of all, you can save \$10.00 by buying one now, at

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY: 400 Washington Street



## THE BRITISH EMPIRE DEPENDS ON WORLD FOR WHEAT SUPPLY

Expert Points Out That Product of All Britain's Colonies Are Insufficient for Her Needs.

### YIELD IS UNSTEADY

LONDON.—A. E. Humphries, a noted expert on wheat production, in a highly interesting paper on the "Production of Wheat in the British Empire," emphasized the fact that even if all the wheat shipped from Australia, Canada and India were taken by the British empire, it would still be a very long way from being self-sustaining as far as wheat is concerned.

Reviewing wheat production in all the countries composing the British empire, very great diversities are found to exist. Canada, contrary to popular assumption, is not an ideal wheat-growing country, according to the English expert, but it has overcome vast difficulties in admirable fashion and made the reputation of its wheat deservedly high.

The amount of Canadian corn exported to the United Kingdom has risen from 5½ per cent of the total corn imports of the latter country in 1893 to 1897 to 10½ per cent of the same in 1903 to 1907. Every province in Canada grows wheat, and the average annual total yield for the last five crops has been 12,200,000, or 3¼ per cent of the average world's wheat crop.

Australia between 1890 and 1896 more than doubled her wheat acreage and in the five subsequent seasons carried the area up to 3,000,000 acres. There followed a lull of 15 years until another rapid increase has now brought the wheat area up to 6,000,000 acres. The average yield per acre in Australia for the last six years has been 9.03 bushels, as compared with Canada's 13½ bushels.

## UNION DISCUSSED OF EPISCOPALIANS WITH METHODISTS

Conference of Church Leaders Held in New York to Talk Over the Subject and Plan Methods.

### ACTION IS FORMAL

There has just been held in New York an informal conference of leaders in the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches in this country, at which were talked over the subject of the separation of these bodies and the question of what action, if any, may be set on foot to bring them together. It grew out of a correspondence that has been going on for three or four years between leaders in the two bodies. While small, it is held that it may in time amount to a good deal, especially as there are chance meetings on public and private occasions.

The conference did not consider reasons for separation many years ago. It was pointed out by both sides that historically the Methodist Episcopal and the Protestant Episcopal communions ought to be one, as they were almost one in doctrine and much the same in discipline.

The outcome of the conference was an agreement to continue the correspondence and to urge others on both sides to enter it. It was agreed that opportunities should be availed of to increase personal acquaintanceship of leading men in both communions, to the end that points of agreement might be emphasized and made known.

The two bodies named represent well-nigh a third of the population of the United States in their membership and adherents. The conference referred to, says the New York Tribune, was not official, and was in part accidental. The correspondence is, however, going on by design, and is increasing in volume.

## Famous Fishing Ground on Lake Huron



AMONG THE ISLANDS OF GEORGIAN BAY.

This sheet of water, in which new treaty may give Americans right to fish, is the home of bass, salmon, trout and white fish in great abundance.

## UNIFORMITY OF LAW IN ALL U. S. AIM OF CIVIC FEDERATION

The National Association Appoints a Committee to Increase Unity and Effect a Deeper Love of Country.

NEW YORK.—The National Civic Federation has appointed a committee having for its object the establishment of a council of 100 prominent men in each state before whom will be laid a plan to secure more uniform legislation throughout the United States according to an announcement Sunday night.

John Hays Hammond is chairman of this committee and the following are also members: Alton B. Parker, New York; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; David R. Francis, Missouri; Curtis Guild, Jr., Massachusetts; Nahum J. Bachelder, New Hampshire; Edwin Warfield, Maryland; Herman Hilder, New York; C. F. Brooks, Connecticut; Bruce Haldenau, Kentucky; Victor Rosewater, Nebraska; Clark Howell, Georgia; P. I. Bonebrake, Kansas; James Lynch, Indiana; Harry Pratt Judson, Illinois; A. H. Revell, Illinois; John Lennon, Illinois; John H. Holliday, Indiana; and Benjamin I. Wheeler, California.

Of the pressing need for more uniform legislation the federation says: "The development of the nation and the changes in conditions brought about by that development, have emphasized the incongruities in the law, adopted as they have been without any attempt at uniformity in regulating the subject matter."

BRITANNIA BAY, Ont.—Georgian bay, which it is reported will be thrown open to the United States if the pending treaty defining the rights of the United States and Canada on the border waters is ratified, is counted the most valuable fresh-water fishing ground in the world. Comparing the yield of Lake Superior with that of Lake Huron and Georgian bay, the figures for 1907 stand \$240,704 for Superior and \$673,000 for Huron and the bay, and the figures for last season showing an increase for the whole province are likely to give the same ratio in favor of Georgian bay.

The geographical conditions, temperature and biological conditions are favorable for the very best species of fish. Black bass, lake or salmon trout and whitefish, all have their special resorts along the shores of the bay and Manitoulin island; the catch of whitefish alone in 1890, when a record was kept, amounted to 5296 tons. As the western part of the bay is studded with islands—thousands of them—the place is an ideal fishing ground.

Both the railway and steamboat facilities for reaching its shores have greatly increased during the last few years and if the Canadian government build the great canal of the same name, Georgian bay will be of still greater importance, especially if the suggested fisheries preservation committee is given authority to protect the waters.

### Wellesley Notes

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Rev. Raymond Calkins of Portland, Me., was the preacher on Sunday in Houghton Memorial Chapel.

Up to February the college had raised \$364.70 for the Italian relief fund.

At a meeting of the Physical Society of America, in Baltimore, Associate-Professor Grace E. Davis, of the department of physics, was elected to membership. Out of the 400 members of this society, only 17 are women.

## BERESFORD TO GIVE UP FLEET COMMAND IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Ships of Which He Is Now in Charge Will Shortly Be Made One Division Under Vice Admiral May.

LONDON.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commander-in-chief of the channel fleet, will vacate this command on March 24, when this fleet will disappear as the chief fighting unit of the first line of Great Britain's naval force.

Henceforth the most important vessels of the channel fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, who is now second in command of the channel fleet, will form the second division of the main fleet, under supreme command of Vice-Admiral Sir William H. May, second sea lord of the admiralty.

It is understood that this means the practical retirement of Admiral Sir Charles Beresford from the service, and that he will be put on half pay. In the ordinary course, Lord Charles would have the channel command for another year, and would have retired in 1911, but the government desired to group all the newest and best ships under Vice-Admiral May's command for home defense.

The action of the government, however, in thus prematurely retiring Admiral Beresford is likely to arouse again the acrimonious discussions so frequently associated with his name.

## NEW GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY NAMES CABINET OFFICERS

Young Turks Victorious in Deposing Kiamil Pasha Declare That They Have No Designs Against the Sultan.

### GAIN FULL POWER

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Hilmi Pasha, named by the Sultan under pressure of the Young Turk party, as grand vizier to succeed the practically deposed Kiamil Pasha, has succeeded in organizing a new cabinet, reappointing to the office of minister of war the deposed Ali to succeed the practically deposed Kiamil Pasha's downfall. This official also was appointed minister of marine and grand master of artillery.

Hilmi Pasha takes to himself the portfolio of the ministry of the interior and Zia Eddin Effendi is the new Sheikh-ul-Islam.

Rifaat Pasha, at present ambassador at London, will be minister of foreign affairs.

The other ministers are practically the same as in the former cabinet.

The new constitutional regime, which has passed through a crisis resulting in the downfall of the aged grand vizier, Kiamil Pasha, and the complete triumph of the Young Turk party or committee of union and progress, virtually imposes upon the Sultan a ministry of its own nominees, headed by Hilmi Pasha.

The committee has publicly repudiated any intention of overthrowing the Sultan or installing a military dictatorship, but the crisis and its outcome are regarded as not boding well for the stability of the throne or the success of the parliamentary government, and it remains to be seen how the moderate elements of the empire will regard this assumption of absolute power by an irresponsible committee.

## BILLION IS WANTED FOR A NATION-WIDE CHILD FARM SCHOOL

Col. Edward Daniels' Proposed Children's Industrial College Is Approved by President Roosevelt.

### SECOND GOOD WORK

GUNSTON, Va.—One billion dollars is wanted to provide a system of industrial schools for children throughout the United States, according to plans made by Col. Edward Daniels of this place.

The proposition has met with the approval of President Roosevelt, Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, Senator J. P. Dilliver and other eminent Americans.

Colonel Daniels has this children's crusade all planned out. He was born in Cambridge in 1830, spent his youth in Boston, fought in the civil war, wrote in various spots throughout the West and conducted a sort of social settlement-farm-school combination for many years at Gunston Hall, the old home of George Mason of colonial fame. Spencer Freeman is foreman of this estate.

It was this movement that Colonel Daniels started after the war for the colored people connected with Gunston Hall, which he had just bought, that originally inspired him with his present plan for industrial education. He tells most interestingly of how he and his family and friends taught the negroes on their estate to work, and work well. He still makes his home at Gunston, and near him are located the thriving descendants of many of his first pupils.

"My idea," he says, "would be ideal schools established at intervals of 8 or 10 miles square over the whole country, with conveyances provided for every child daily to school and home again."

## New Farm School Project

Col. Edward Daniels of Gunston, Va., who was born in Cambridge, Mass., has a plan for a great system of industrial schools for children, especially to teach farming.

"My idea," he says, "would be ideal schools established at intervals of eight or ten miles square over the whole country. These schools would be built on large farms carefully chosen for fertility of soil, woodland and running water. There would be ample playgrounds, shelters for animals, greenhouses, work shops and all the material needed to fit the child for the business of life. Here would assemble men and women skilled in all the simple industries. They would teach the children to grow things in farm and garden, to make simple things in the shops, to care for animals—all in the best possible way. The sum of money required to plant such a system of farm schools is \$1,000,000,000."

## Big Anti-Liquor Crusade

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Beginning Tuesday, Kentucky, the second producing liquor state in the Union, will be the field for efforts toward total prohibition. On that day the Anti-Saloon League and kindred temperance forces will meet in Louisville, and the upshot of the meeting will undoubtedly be resolutions calling on Governor Wilson to summon the Legislature in extra session for the consideration of a state-wide bill or for uniform county local option embracing cities of the first and second classes.

The chief interest at the convention beginning Tuesday will be a speech by E. C. O'Rear, the retiring chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals, who has declared himself in favor of total prohibition for the state and nation, even to the abrogation of consumption, purchase and manufacture of whiskey.

## BIG OPPOSITION TO PACKING PLANT

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The city of St. Paul and prominent men of Minnesota oppose the establishment of the huge new Armour & Co. packing plant on the site at New Brighton, chosen by the Chicago interests. The opening gun has been fired by the introduction in the Minnesota Legislature of bills presented by Mayor Lawler, as chairman of the citizens' committee, which prescribe stringent regulations for the building of packing plants.

## SAILS TO SELL LAND IN FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The 194,000-acre tract of land owned by the Myakka Company in Manatee county will be sold to a syndicate in which the Duke de Pompey Litt and J. L. Perry of Charleston, S. C., are interested, unless something unforeseen occurs. It is announced that A. M. Lee, a director of the company, sailed for Europe from New York on Feb. 6 to meet representatives of the syndicate and secure the settlement at the figures agreed to in the option, \$1,400,000.

The tract is covered with timber and is capable of agricultural development. The soil is specially well adapted to truck growing and fruit. It is said to be equal to the best citrus land in the state. What the syndicate plans to do with it has not yet been made public.

## PERSIAN REBELS DEFY ROYALISTS

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Persian rebels at Tabriz have abandoned all negotiations for surrender to the royalists on account of the unsatisfactory terms imposed, according to advices today from the former revolutionary stronghold.

Reports from Constantinople says that Mustafakhan, the Persian minister to Vienna, was surrounded by Persian revolutionists while en route through Constantinople and forced to seek protection in the Pera hotel.

### PUBLIC BATHS FOR NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Public bath-houses at the north and south ends of the city with convenience stations similar to the one on Boston Common in the center are advocated by Councilman John T. Livesey, who says the work would cost about \$35,000. The intention is to give to the many mill operatives the privileges of bath houses during the entire year.

### Foreign Briefs

COPENHAGEN.—H. E. Hoerring, state councillor and former premier, died here Sunday.

LONDON.—A hairdresser of Soho for a small sum recently bought a picture which is now thought to be a genuine Titian.

MADRID.—It is announced that a most valuable painting on wood by Domenico Theotocophili has been stolen from the Prado museum.

STOCKHOLM.—Both chambers of the Swedish Diet have passed the bill providing for universal suffrage, with proportional representation in Parliament.

VICTORIA, B. C.—A heavy vote was polled at the recent election here. After the declaration of the result a torchlight procession paraded the streets.

PARIS.—M. Jose Paul, the special Venezuelan envoy, expresses himself as greatly pleased that a protocol had been signed by his government and the United States.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao.—The Venezuelan government has revoked the decree prohibiting the traffic of small vessels between the island of Curacao and Venezuela.

FRONTERA, Mexico.—Justo Sierra, minister of public instruction of Mexico, and a party of archaeologists arrived here Sunday on their way to the prehistoric ruins of Palenque.

COPENHAGEN.—Dr. Maurice E. Egan, the American minister to Denmark, and Mrs. Egan, gave a luncheon Sunday to John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Students Christian Federation.

MADRID.—Richard M. Bartleman, the American consul here, who recently was appointed consul general at Buenos Ayres, has left for his new station. Mad. Summers, his vice consul, will be acting consul at Madrid until the post is filled.

MADRID.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the local administration bill increasing the existing powers of municipal and provincial councils, giving these councils new prerogatives and providing a certain degree of local economy, especially with regard to education, public works and charitable institutions.

### RHODE ISLAND AT INAUGURAL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gov. A. J. Potiner will attend the inaugural exercises in Washington next month, accompanied by Mrs. Potiner, and his staff, Secretary of State Charles P. Bennett, Treasurer Walter A. Aead, Attorney-General William B. Greenough and Speaker R. B. Burchard of the House of Representatives.

## REHABILITATION OF CHICAGO'S TRAFFIC SYSTEM HALF DONE

The Railway Company Expects to Have the Whole of It Remodeled by December—Improvements Made.

CHICAGO.—Rehabilitation of the Chicago street traction system is more than half completed. The process, which thus far has cost about \$10,000,000, is expected to be completed this year.

The franchise ordinance authorizing the Chicago Street Railways Company to remodel its system and put it in accord with modern requirements, was passed by the city council, and was accepted by the company Jan. 29, 1908. The corporation intends to build 112 miles of track before the end of next December, including 26 miles of extension. This will include new tracks through the business portion of the city, reconstruction of which was begun last year.

The old-fashioned "trailers" which ran in short trains behind "grip" cars and were characteristic of Chicago street transportation a few years ago, have been taken off and "pay-as-you-enter" cars of the most modern type have been installed on seven of the principal trunk lines of the city. The ordinance conferring the franchise stipulates that 225 of these cars shall be installed within a year after the date of acceptance of the franchise by the company. The company already has almost 300 of them in commission and operating over its lines, and 350 others are approaching completion in the Pullman shops.

## KING BETROTHED, PORTUGAL HEARS

LISBON.—The entire press of Portugal states that the royal interview between King Alfonso and King Manuel at Villavieja related chiefly to the projected marriage of King Manuel to Princess Beatrice, daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh and niece of King Edward, although this lacks official confirmation. Such a marriage meets the approval of the Portuguese royal family and is favorably commented upon by the country and the press, the opinion being that it would greatly strengthen the friendship between Great Britain and Portugal.

Great interest has been aroused in the banquet to be given Feb. 17 by Sir Francis H. Villiers, the British minister to Portugal, in honor of King Manuel.

### How Chicago Is Solving Street Traffic Problem

The Chicago Railways Company during this year will lay about 112 miles of track, of which 26 miles is to be extension.

The "trailer" is being abolished and 300 "pay as you enter" cars are in commission and more are being prepared for use.

It is expected that by the end of the year 1000 of these modern cars will be in use.

Several lines are already equipped with these "pay as you enter" cars. The company has built 74.40 miles of new track, has replaced 75 miles of trolley wire and has put in 227 miles of improved duct for trolley cable.

New barns and other facilities are under way.

Very shortly a contract for 550 more will be placed, and by the end of the year the company will have 1200 of these ultra-modern vehicles in operation, representing an investment of approximately seven million dollars. The lines that are equipped with them at the present time are the Madison street, Evans-ton avenue, North Clark street, Milwaukee avenue, Armitage avenue, Blue Island avenue and Ogden avenue. During the transition period, and until the full complement of up-to-date cars is ready, the heavy double-track cars from the main lines, as fast as they are superseded, are placed in service on the subsidiary lines, to the great improvement of the service.

## KOREANS RAISE EDUCATION FUND

SAN FRANCISCO.—Koreans living in the United States will forward to their government in a few days \$250,000, representing the contributions in this country for educational purposes in Korea.

A. D. Hurlbut, a representative of the Korean government, has charge of raising the funds.

## ENGLISHMEN BUY BRAZIL RAILWAY

NEW YORK.—A Rio de Janeiro despatch to the Herald says:

An English syndicate has purchased the tramways of Puerto Alegre, paying more than \$2,000,000 for them.

### Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK.—Dr. Charles M. Stuart has been elected editor of the "North-West Christian Advocate."

DAYTONA, Fla.—The Hotel Clarendon at Sea Breeze, one of the largest on the east coast, has been burned.

NEW YORK.—The Federation of Women's Clubs is to open soon on West 22d street a \$3.50 a week hotel for working girls.

ST. LOUIS.—The Waters-Pierce Oil Company will pay the fine imposed upon it and sever relations with the Standard Oil Company.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Gov. J. Y. Saunders of Louisiana has issued a call to Governors of southern states for a convention in the interest of uniform child and women labor laws.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Vice-President Fairbanks has purchased 225 acres of fruit land adjoining the city of Redlands, where it is understood he will make his future home.

### New England Briefs

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The coal barge Carlos French sank Sunday off Sahara's ledge.

REVERE, Mass.—The yearly campaign for no license began Sunday with a well-attended meeting.

SALEM, Mass.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Mendelssohn was celebrated by the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Congregational Society of Somerset has extended a call to the Rev. J. E. Merrill to become its pastor.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—The Rev. O. S. Davis, pastor of the South Congregational Church here has resigned to accept the presidency of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

## TAKES HIS BRIDE BACK TO AFRICA

NEW ORLEANS.—M. Martin, a young American missionary in the Congo, came to this country recently bearing a message to President Roosevelt from Sir Edward Grey of the English colonial office. After spending a short time in Washington Mr. Martin came to this state on business for his mission in Africa; and while here met and married Miss Bessie Sentell, lately of this city. The young couple will soon return to Africa, where Mr. Martin conducts a large school.

## BATAN ISLAND COAL MINES ARE RICH

MANILA.—Batan coal, having been called into question as to its qualities recently by a military service publication, has found a champion in Capt. H. L. Wigmore, of the corps of engineers, who stands, as it were, in the relation of sponsor to the coal mines of the small but important Philippine island. The episode calls attention to the existence of this valuable asset which the government acquired with the islands, and which, in an emergency, might prove worth more than all that the islands have cost, being a practically unlimited supply of a good quality of coal, in a position where it is subject entirely to government control.

## AMHERST ISSUES HUMOROUS PAPER

AMHERST, Mass.—The first number of a humorous college magazine entitled "The Four-Leaf Clover" has been published at Amherst College. The magazine is to be published by the students. Six or seven numbers will be published during the year if sufficient support is given by the student body, for the publication will contain no advertising. The editors are G. R. Hall, W. E. Hill and M. G. Michales '09. Courtney Campbell, T. F. Hamlin, A. M. Milloy, J. F. Swalley, E. J. Seligman, B. K. Taggart and G. F. Whitcher '10.

"The Four Leaf Clover" is not limited in scope to the affairs of the college alone; but, like the "Purple Cow" of Williams, the "Princeton Tiger" and the "Harvard Lampoon," has undertaken to caricature official life, introduce original jokes and unguish good humor from contemporaries. The line cuts are characteristic of a talent greatly appreciated by contemporary publications.

## SCHOONERS END LONG RACE IN HUB

A race of 15,000 miles between two schooners, which began in Nova Scotia June 14, has ended in Boston, when both made port, one about six hours ahead of the other. The winner is the B. F. Poole. The other schooner is the A. M. Davenport.

The two vessels left Halifax at the same hour, both bound for Rio de Janeiro, with orders to touch West Indian ports on the way back. The boats were built 20 years ago. There has been all sorts of rivalry between them ever since, which culminated in the long distance race.

## BRIGHTON FEEDS MANY WILD DUCKS

Many wild ducks may be seen any day at the Brighton reservoir, where the water is open on account of the mild winter. At Charlesgate also flocks of from 25 to 200 may be seen feeding on small fish. Sunday an unusually large flock was seen over Allston. They came from the southwest and apparently were bound northeast.



## What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

The Christian Science Monitor will each Monday print notices of current literature. This department is unbiased. Commendatory or adverse criticism will be published according to the editor's judgment of the merit of each book sent for review.

"JEANIE'S JOURNAL, OR FIRST YEAR AT BOARDING SCHOOL," by Arthur Knudolph. Boston: Silver & Company, Publishers, New York. \$1.50.

The author's purpose is as fine as it is earnest. She endeavors to picture the transformation wrought in two young people through the thoughts and words of love and harmony of a girl appropriately named Jeanie.

But does this transformation really take place? When all is said and done what evidence is there of actual results?

The premises in the case of both Jeanie and Philip are feeble. That Philip is a wild young fellow, urgently in need of reform, is rather a matter of hearsay than evidence. His attempted elopement with Jeanie, arranged as it was by the latter, shows less wisdom on his part than silliness on hers. When the reader hears that he has become quite studious and begun to show some character, he is inclined to see in this the boy's ripening into manhood rather than the result of those few stray phrases which Jeanie caught from Joy and mechanically transmitted to Philip without the remotest attempt at assimilation.

Jeanie's case is more striking. There is unquestionably a transformation, but it lies wholly in the author's description. At the beginning of the book and well into the middle, the author makes an American girl of seventeen talk and act in a manner almost indicative of a retarded intellect, while toward the end Jeanie's judgment improves so as to become quite normal. Here again, it would be absurd to attribute a reformatory power to Joy's sermonettes or apothegms. It is simply the author who has corrected her focus.

It is regrettable that such a substantial subject should have received such shallow treatment.

"HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NEWTON, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, MASSACHUSETTS, FROM 1639 TO 1800," with a genealogical register of its inhabitants prior to 1800. By Francis Jackson, of Boston, a native of Newton. Boston, printed by Stacy & Richardson, 1894.

A capital volume, replete with most interesting data concerning the founding and growth of a New England settlement.

The labor expended on the task of tracing this minutely the origin of place and people is amply paid for by the sociological value of the result. The account of the foundation of Newton, originally an extension of Cambridge, its settlers, its grants and boundaries, its early conveyances, is truly fascinating not only to the student, but to any one who realizes what a lasting and determining influence those first experiences and experiments exercised over the municipal evolution of America.

The chapter on the building of highways is all too short; the first roads that opened up the country, early attempts to be crowned centuries later by that not of railroads connecting two oceans, deserved a more detailed account.

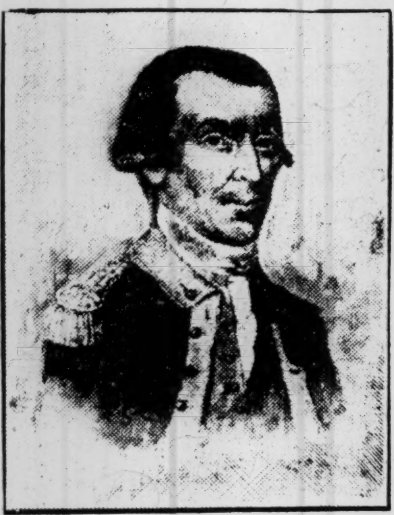
Newton separated from Cambridge after debates, petitionings and remonstrances lasting for a quarter of a century, from 1654 to 1679. The book quotes the remonstrants' picturesque comment, "Those long-breathed petitioners rested not, but continued to bait their hooks and cast their lines into the sea, trying out the courts with their eager pursuits and obliging them to dance after their pipers for 25 years." When the new town was launched there were 65 freemen in the village; 52 of whom signed the petition which severed the village from Cambridge.

Educational efforts, dealings with Indians and especially views and decrees on slavery hold the attention of the reader by their singular force both of subject and description.

The chapter on the Charles river and the recent industries of the Upper and Lower Falls is undoubtedly the most interesting account of the volume and deserved to be carried down to the present time.

It is perhaps a little disappointing, in view of the great importance attained by those industries, that so little space was devoted to tracing them to their origin, while other subjects received such ample consideration.

Dealing with a Puritan settlement, it is natural that the ecclesiastical history of the town should be rendered in detail; the history of the church is brought down to a hundred years ago and com-



JOSEPH WARD.

One the 10th day of April, 1777, the Continental Congress appointed Joseph Ward, Esq., of Massachusetts "commissary general of musters with the rank of colonel."

prizes the lives of five ministers. Regarding other denominations we learn that the Baptists had at least one member in Newton as early as 1729, and that it took something like 50 years to obtain a show of toleration. As late as 1812 it appears, "a meeting of the inhabitants of Newton and adjacent towns, desirous of forming themselves into a society of Protestant Episcopalians, was held in the schoolhouse at Lower Falls and organized themselves into a parish." The first Methodist society was formed in 1826 and the church organized in 1832, while the Unitarian meeting house was dedicated in 1828. The Universalists followed in 1841.

The author has carefully traced the part taken by the inhabitants of Newton in the revolutionary war, especially at the battles of Lexington and Concord, and a list of officers and men from Newton is added to that chapter.

The genealogical register is supplemented by a series of biographies of pioneers and other eminent men, chief among whom is Col. Joseph Ward, the Newton patriot, whose portrait appropriately adorns the volume as frontispiece.

The genealogical and biographical researches occupy considerably more than half the volume, but the family dates and data, no less than the correspondence and the reproductions from newspapers, command the interest of the reader to the end.

"THE METAPHYSICAL SHAKESPEARE." The plays of Shakespeare metaphysically interpreted by Julia Ruggles. Occidental Publishing Company, Pasadena, California, \$1.

It is said that Turner, after listening to one of the most glowing of Ruskin's appreciations of his work, remarked unsympathetically, "He sees all that is in it, does he? Well, I never knew it was there." We are reminded of this story by Miss Ruggles' interpretation of Shakespeare's plays which lies before us, for we find it almost as difficult to believe that Shakespeare meant all she says he did as that he embedded in his poetry the complicated cryptogram discovered by the late Mr. Donnelly.

In saying this we do not wish in any way to depreciate Miss Ruggles' work, but merely to deprecate what we consider to be the extremes to which she carries her theory. To contend that Shakespeare's plays are based on an appreciation of the Bible far in advance of anything dreamed of by his contemporaries is one thing. To maintain that they are based on a metaphysical reading of the text so complete as to make his plays a sixteenth century apocalypse is, we conceive, an exaggeration.

When Shakespeare began to write English literature consisted of very little more than the Bible, Chaucer, of course, Piers Plowman and Foxe's Book of Martyrs, to say nothing of perhaps the most Homeric thing in the language, the great epic of Sir Thomas Malory. Such books, however, were not for the general. The Great Bible in the churches, the Geneva Bible owned in the family circle supplied the country at once with history and poetry, with drama and philosophy. The educated classes might continue to enjoy the great classical writers of Greece and Rome, but the people crowded daily round the volumes of the Great Bible, chained in the churches, waiting eagerly for some one scholar enough to read aloud to them, and often drowning the voice of the preacher in another part of the building.

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## DICKENS ORDERED HIM TO GO AWAY

Henry C. Robinson, an American lawyer, tells a good story of his one interview with Charles Dickens. It occurred in Mr. Robinson's native town of Hartford, Conn., when the novelist was there on a lecturing tour.

"I was a lad at the time," says Mr. Robinson, "but I had read and greatly admired Dickens' books. The novelist was staying in a hotel, the windows of which looked straight out on the road," reports Mr. Bits.

ted that road, hoping to see the great writer, and one day I was rewarded. There he was, sitting close to an open window reading a newspaper.

"Forgetting in my eagerness my good manners, I went close to the window and stared in.

"Presently Dickens, looking up, saw me. He at once laid down his paper and leaned forward. My delight was great. I thought the famous man was going to speak to me. And he did. He said: 'Go away, little boy—go away!'"

## PROTEST TEXAS TWO-CENT FARE

N. A. Stedman, attorney for all the principal railways in Texas, has issued a statement opposing 2-cent fare legislation in that state. He says that the gross earnings of Texas roads were 13 per cent less, and their net earnings 40 per cent less, in the year ended June 30, 1908, than in the previous fiscal year.

Replying to a charge by F. O. Fuller, author of the pending 2-cent fare bill, that the railways have not made improvements which they promised when the 2-cent fare bill was dropped two years ago, Mr. Stedman denies that the railways made any promise; but he asserts that, since then, without any promise, they have spent for improvements and new equipments, in spite of the panic, about \$7,000,000, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He says the Texas lines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, earned less than 3 per cent on the commercial value of their property, whereas other lines of business in the state earn an average of 8 per cent; and that "if assurance can be given that investors in railways will be permitted to earn 8 per cent on their properties, millions of Texas capital will go into railways."

These were the scenes amid which Shakespeare grew up, and it is perhaps not wonderful if he who had "little Latin and less Greek" was steeped early in the English Bible. Curiously enough there is not a statement in his plays to show that he held any religious views at all. There is a profound philosophy scattered through his works, but side by side with it are statements calculated to make you wonder if life was to him anything more than a vision seen in a glass darkly.

Miss Ruggles' interpretation of the text is always thoughtful and interesting, and amply repays studying. But when she proceeds to define Antonio as the average moralist, the law of Venice as the human law, Shylock as the Mosaic law, Portia as the Ideal, and Belmont as the home of the ideal, we think she undertakes to prove too much. Suppose Shylock to represent the Mosaic law, the idea of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. The fact remains that the Mosaic law required that a man should love his neighbor as himself. So certainly did not Shylock. The Mosaic law, indeed, expressly forbade a man to put a stumbling block before his neighbors. Yet this was precisely what Shylock did. Nor is the metaphor much more fortunate in representing Portia as "the ideal—the higher Hebrew law now called Christian—which says: 'Love is the fulfilling of the law.'" Portia's original plea for mercy is one thing, her method of circumventing Shylock's obduracy another thing. Miss Ruggles may call it running Shylock's malice to earth, it is in reality the nearest approach to what is known as Old Bailey advocacy ever seen outside the Old Bailey.

The fact is that when Shakespeare wrote the Jews had been excluded from England for 300 years. The Jewry existed in London as a name, as it still does, but it was no part of the life of the city like the ghettos of Florence or of Venice. Shakespeare's view of Shylock was a tradition, just as the stage habit of playing the part in a red wig became a tradition which lasted down to modern times.

It is said that Pope, watching Macklin's performance of Shylock made use of the often quoted expression:

"This is the Jew That Shakespeare drew."

The Jew that Shakespeare drew will in a world of opinions be likely to remain a matter of opinion, but though Shakespeare had undoubtedly a remarkably clear perception of the contradictions of life his philosophy was rather of a negative description, and it is scarcely possible to claim for his work such a basis of scientific metaphysics as Miss Ruggles' enthusiasm dictates.

"THE PAGE AND THE PRINCE," or A Fight for a Throne, by Charles Phillips Chipman. The Ball Publishing Company, Boston, \$1.25.

The charm of this wholesome, stirring story for boys seems to lie in the author's device of giving a setting and incidents suitable to the times of chivalry and introducing characters who think and act very much as men and women of today. This method of telling the story, the crisp modern English, the alert wit and unaffected good faith of the boy hero, serves to brighten vividly the shadowy avenues of the past.

But the story is not told in swash-buckling language. There is no effort to make it seem that something very unlike our life of today was going on a thousand years ago. We do not know from reading this book what the period of history is, nor just where the town of the prince's castle is situated, but we do know that an active life was going on, shared by the peasant breaking rocks on the highway and taking his evening mug of ale in the low-roofed tavern; by the pages wrangling in pleasant camaraderie in the inner court of the castle; by my lady with her errands to the purveyor's and the pastry cook's, and by the spoiled heir and his apparent and his sulky father.

The plot is about a usurper's family who had held the throne for 200 years while the legitimate rulers were in exile; the return of the true heir as a page, his ignorance of his rightful status, his relatives plotting in the background and the mishaps of the boy at court; then the sudden rising of the people when his standard is planted, and his final enthronement. The story is told in excellent English and the incidents depict ideals of honor and courage put into practice.

## GREAT STRENGTH OF WHALE SHOWN

"An anecdote illustrating the great strength of the whale is told us by an eye-witness, Sidney King, who says that while at Grand Manan recently he saw a large specimen swimming about at Seal Cove, near the mooring at that place.

"The large sardine boat Ouida, owned by William Russell and Grover Cook, was tied up for the winter with a six-inch and a four-inch bridle to the mooring, says the Kennebec (Me.) Journal. In playing about the vessel, which is of some 14 tons burden, the sea monster either accidentally or by way of sport took the two large ropes in his mouth and started to swim to bottom. The vessel heeled over and took in water, the cheeks were torn completely off her deck, and finally both ropes were parted by the terrific strain setting the vessel adrift.

She was tied up again without damage, but it shows what a whale could do if he was really enthusiastic."

**TUBE COMPANY INCREASES STOCK.** The stockholders of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company have voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

## LETTERS WRITTEN BY WASHINGTON TO BE SOLD IN LONDON

Documents Extend Over a Period of Four Years and Many Deal with Court Martial Sentences.

### FAVORED REPRIEVES

LONDON—Interesting letters and documents relating to the American War of Independence, four of them signed by Washington, are to be offered for sale at Sotheby's on March 1. The letters are chiefly addressed to Col. Israel Shreve, commanding in New Jersey, and are dated from headquarters at Valley Forge, New Windsor and other places between February, 1777, and January, 1781.

The most interesting of the series is a letter signed by Washington on sentences by court martial, in which he says: "I cannot confirm the sentence against Carter until I have consulted Governor Livingston. Introducing court martial into his state was intended to remedy the weakness of the civil power, but in the state of New Jersey, where there is a law framed for the purpose of trying inhabitants taking arms on the side of the enemy, I think such persons should be delivered to the civil power."

In a signed address to the militia of New Jersey, also included in the series, Washington said: "By the aid of the Continental troops the militia will oblige the enemy to retire to the city of Philadelphia."

In the collection is a document entitled "The Rank of the Officers of the Second Jersey Regiment, Settled at Middlebrook Camp, According to General Orders of June 5, 1777," while others deal with the movements of troops in New Jersey. Some of the sheets are torn, but apparently nothing is missing.

In the same sale, which includes many historical documents, there will be sold autograph letters of Walt Whitman, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John Brown, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Longfellow and various American generals.

## NEW PROCESS AID TO CANADA MINES

Thermo-Electric Smelting Experiments Promise to Revolutionize the Iron and Steel Industry.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada is making a beginning in the exporting of pig iron and steel, and with the developments expected from the thermo-electric process of smelting now being experimented with it is expected that she will soon become an important factor in the world's trade.

Iron is found in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and latterly in New Brunswick. These have been the provinces where the iron industry has been developed, in varying quantities, and the tales brought by explorers from the far Northwest of the Dominion, even if well discounted, show mineral wealth to be stored there in prodigious quantities, awaiting the approach of civilization.

Many of the Ontario iron deposits are near the fine water powers "of that province, and the possibility of developing them by means of water power is now being advanced.

The iron and steel industry has been fostered by direct bonuses and by protection of the steel rail industry. As Canada is already one of the largest consumers of rails there is no reason why the home market should not supply the need as soon as possible.

Last year the Dominion Steel Company was awarded the contract for 43,000 tons, and the Sault company 22,000 tons. These were valued at \$1,850,000.

## SECRECY ATTENDS GOLD SHIPMENTS

Impenetrable secrecy surrounded the shipment to Buenos Ayres recently of \$3,600,000 in gold coin on the Ventura de Larrazaga, which left her Brooklyn pier in the afternoon, says the New York Herald.

The money had been sent to the pier in canvas bags packed in small boxes and heavily guarded and was consigned for London and Berlin accounts as follows: Goldman, Sachs & Co., \$1,100,000; National City Bank, \$1,000,000; Congo-South American, \$500,000; Heidebach, Ichelheimer & Co., \$500,000; National Bank of Commerce, \$250,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., \$250,000. This is a total of \$5,000,000 sent to Argentina since the first of the year.

## SOUTH IS HOPING TO AID CHILDREN

NEW ORLEANS—Mayor Behrman has arranged for a conference with Miss Jean Gordon, the state factory inspector, Governor Sanders and himself, with a view to calling a convention of labor unions, cotton factors and inspectors, and all other parties concerned in the question of child labor, so that this convention may devise plans of legislation that will do justice to the various interests concerned in the serious question of child labor. Governor Sanders was authorized to call such a convention at the last session of the General Assembly.

### SYMPHONY CONCERT.

AT THE 15th concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Saturday evening, the following program was played: Paderewski, symphony in B minor, op. 24; Saint-Saens, concerto in C minor, No. 4, for pianoforte and orchestra, op. 44. The soloist was Mr. Paderewski.

If Mr. Paderewski has not made a reputation as the composer of a great symphony, he has made his Boston friends feel acquainted with him as never before. Hereafter he will be something more than the Paderewski who plays with the lights low and makes himself known only by means of piano tones. He has been heard once to tell his thoughts not through his own playing, but through that of other men; he has discarded the mystic and the wizardry of the pianist for the open greeting, the direct speech of the composer. Though a week ago when he played the program of his recital he held the attention of the audience as nobody else can hold it, and though during the performance of his new work the audience yielded a flagging, labored attention, yet there was an intimacy of expression in the symphony that could never be spoken through the piano.

In the Symphony in B minor, which is to count as the composer's 24th work, Paderewski has undertaken to tell the general history of Poland, and besides that to narrate one typical event, the attempt of the patriots of 1863-4 to make a revolution. He is a better psychologist than narrator. In describing the efforts of people and nobles to make Poland a nation among nations, he has indicated their feeling, he has told the motives that actuated the conflicting classes; but he has signally failed to give an idea of the sequence of events, of cause and effect. Since the music takes its character from the people's thoughts rather than from their actions, it lacks animation. It is full of contrasted emotions, it is full of arguments; sometimes it threatens to accomplish something, but nothing is brought to pass.

Of the three movements of the symphony, but two, the first and the last, will be discussed here. The second, the slow movement, is so hopelessly indefinite in its expression that a hearer could wish that the composer had done with it as with the scherzo, left it to be written later. The first movement, which describes Poland's past, has a sustained interest and would have been an illuminating study of the Polish race if the composer had presented it by itself. There is striving but no leadership, a wish to get into the light, but a willingness to stay in the dark; the wood wind instruments get hold of a good idea which the strings repeat; there is salvation for Poland in that idea if it is only followed out. A dispute arises, and a gentle voice, that of some idealist, speaks but is drowned out by the general chorus. An event happens which should decide the fortunes of Poland, but it is without consequences. The people are thrown into a fright, they deliberate with the nobles, and all agree on a course of action, but nothing is done.

In the first movement, which takes 25 minutes in performance, Paderewski is always clear but never picturesque. He tells what cross purposes and divided aims have brought his countrymen through the centuries without a nationality, but he never brings forward a flesh and blood hero either of camp or court and he never paints a Polish landscape. He writes like an absentee patriot who thinks much about his country, but has not lived very close to its soil.

Mr. Paderewski's detailed program of the last movement reads as though he dictated it hurriedly after he arrived in America; it does not read like a plan which he studiously followed while he composed the music; in it he says that the themes are shadowy and unsubstantial, so of course it would take an uncommonly shrewd listener to follow music and program together. Since the movement professes to narrate a definite event, the revolution of 1863-4, when the Poles made their last attempt to be independent, it should be reasonably easy to trace the course of action, yet when themes "disappear in despair" or are "divested of their substance" there is manifestly no keeping up with them.

As to instrumental color, Paderewski has shown individuality. He has developed especially some new combinations of wood-wind and percussion instruments which give the effect of whiteness and bareness. His colors are almost never rich and so they are never turgid. He has a fondness for muted strings; he is very mild in his treatment of the brass; he likes now and then to make a rattle and a stir, but he is never noisy. At the close of the symphony he has some delicate strokes on the harmonics of the solo violin, which Richard Strauss would be glad to have thought of.

The audience was open-minded to Mr. Paderewski's work; but he is not Strauss and he made no great impression on them; they seemed glad to make his acquaintance as a composer and they felt that they never really knew him until Saturday night, but they gave him no encouragement to give up his piano playing and make a business of writing symphonies. After the first movement was played, Mr. Fiedler had to drop his baton and go behind the scenes with all speed in order to get Paderewski on the platform before the applause stopped. When the whole concert was over, symphony, piano concerto and all, the audience recalled the soloist and broke the laws of the Medes and Persians by demanding that he play for them again.

### SUNDAY CHAMBER CONCERT.

At the last Sunday afternoon concert for the season Mr. Tucker presented to an audience that filled Chickering Hall,

## Musical Events in Boston



IGNACE PADEREWSKI.

Whose symphony had its first performance in Boston Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

Cecil Fanning, baritone, who sang two groups of songs, and the Czerwony Quartet, who played the quartet in G minor by R. Grieg.

Mr. Fanning has adopted the new method, that of making song illustrate thought instead of making it display voice. In doing so he has moved from the safe ground of a pure and single art which can be learned in a studio to the uncertain ground of a mixed art which can be learned only by platform experiments. The method of singing which Dr. Wullner has made famous is a risky one for a singer to adopt unless he has unusual gifts of intellect. When speech tones are used in place of singing tones, there must be such good reason for the substitution that the hearer will not only get the poet's idea more definitely, but will get it in a way that is more valuable emotionally. The performer should not use the two arts of speech and song in such a way that he appears a singer one minute and a reader the next. There must be a unity of purpose in his expressive method, or else he is likely to have the appearance of being untrue to himself. An audience may be captivated by a little trick of contrast which they have never heard before, but after it is tried on them two or three times, it is an ungenue thing, they will not be moved by it. Mr. Wullner's singing did not captivate at first, but as he went on from song to song the purpose of his method unfolded itself, the hearer's thought and imagination were quickened by the singer's intellectual grasp of the poetry.

Mr. Fanning has gone farther with the new idea than Dr. Wullner, for at times he quits song altogether and recites whole lines. Mr. Fanning has a far better singing voice than Dr. Wullner and a better reciting voice, too; yet with his excellent equipment, his new ways have added little to his power. He has taken them on, apparently not because he is convinced of their value to him, but because he has seen somebody else use them successfully. They put him on closer terms with his audience than he could ever get with the formal style of singing, but in the important thing of all, in sending home to his listeners the thought of the poet, he gains nothing by his reciting exploits.

Mr. Fanning is a good singer and a good reciter; but how to combine his gifts of song and speech into a new and unified art that shall make him one of the great baritones of the day is an intellectual task at which he has only made a beginning.

At the concert given Sunday evening in Mechanics Hall for the Musicians' Relief Society, John Philip Sousa had under his leadership a band of wood wind and brass instruments strengthened in the French manner by string basses. The music performed was partly arrangements of orchestral pieces and partly Mr. Sousa's band marches. The necessary substitution of clarinets for violins in the Processional from Wagner's "Parsifal" took away an important element of tone contrast, so that the chanting of the brass, though a great volume, did not come in with the vigor and surprise which characterize them when played by an orchestra. Better than the orchestral pieces were Sousa's own marches, which are both band music and American music.

Herbert L. Clark, the cornet soloist, played well upon an instrument that

### Playhouse News

LONDON—"An Englishman's Home," a play produced at Wyndham's Theater, is announced on the program as "By a Patriot." Our "Patriot's" serious intention is to wake up England to a sense of her unpreparedness in the event of an invasion by an unfriendly power.

A house party is depicted in which, with the exception of one very serious young man, they are all talking of games, nothing but games, except when they are "rotting" the very serious young man on the mist of his uniform and his hobby—the defense of England. Suddenly, in the midst of a fog which had lasted some days, they are attacked. Though the British army mercifully saves the situation in coming up at the last moment, it is demonstrated that no one in the house can use firearms, so the purpose of the play is evident to the merest child. There is a very general consensus of opinion that "An Englishman's Home" is a splendid entertainment, a medley of "tears, throbs, and thrills."

NEW YORK—Two prominent clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Stinson of the Bloomfield Reformed Church, and the Rev. Ralph Jervis Walker, of St. Simon's Protestant Episcopal Church, referred to the present questionable tendency in certain New York theaters in their Sunday sermons.

once filled a large place in the American heart. The whole event, with the leader, the soloist, the unusual number of players and the approving audience, was a reminder of 40 years ago when Gilmore and his cornetist, Arbuckle, used to call out crowds to the Coliseum.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra takes its fourth orchestral trip this week and there will be no rehearsal and concert next Friday and Saturday. The first part of the program for Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, and Saturday evening, Feb. 27, will be the symphony No. 1 of Sir Edward Elgar. The rest of the program will be announced later.

Mr. Tucker is so forehanded as to announce the first Sunday chamber concert of next season for Jan. 9, 1910, when the Longy Club, with familiar soloists assisting, will play in Chickering Hall.

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Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.  
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A two and three-room suite; very desirable.  
Modern in every respect.  
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Furnished and Unfurnished Suites  
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL  
Spring and Superior sts., Cleveland, O.: 100 rooms; steam heat, baths, elevator; rates reasonable; no bar.



## In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

THE changes incident to extensive building operations together with the annual February sale have resulted in the remarkable cut in prices of 30 to 50 per cent in medium and high-grade furniture in the department store of Jordan Marsh Company. The prevailing style in this sale is the old colonial mahogany finish. There is generally an absence of scroll work, and the presence of beautiful plain solid work, which will increase in value through the years, although there is some scroll ornamentation for those who wish it.

If one is looking for a parlor or library table or a bookcase, there are some included in this sale that are real values. An easy chair or sofa is desired, there are bargains offered in them, and among these are the beautiful Louis XV. styles. Then there are some fancy day-ports, bureaus, chiffoniers, nice novelties in odd pieces, as well as chamber and parlor suits. Among the wardrobe that are offered are some made as convenient for gentlemen as craft can make them, with a place for everything from a collar button to an evening dress suit.

As one visits this department, he sees a turning from the brass bedsteads to the four post wooden ones again, as instead of two or three samples of the wood designs, as it has been in the last few years, there are now dozens. Those who still wish for the brass ones can of course be accommodated with many styles to select from.

Besides the mahogany furniture, there is the mission style which has been so popular in recent years, and also many pieces in oak, maple, and birch, so that any taste can be suited.

The opportunity to secure these bargains is being appreciated, and many have visited the store and indicated their selections with white "sold" cards. The same changes have reduced the space for domestic and oriental rugs, so that those who have in mind the purchase of something of this sort would be well repaid for a visit to this department.

ALL colors are welcomed by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, whether they are large or small. The officers of the bank urge their patrons to talk over banking matters with them. The best of expert advice is always at the disposal of all depositors.

THE sale of Russian pony and sable squirrel fur coats continues at Meyer Jomasson & Co.'s. There is still a large variety of beautiful skins to select from. Quilted lined and long velvet coats are among the most attractive of the latest offerings.

SOUSA'S BAND is to be heard in three of its latest pieces in the new records just issued by the Victor Talking Machine and now on sale at the Oliver Ditson Company, 150 Tremont street.

EVENING CLOTHES are to be seen in large variety at Macaulay Parker's. The quality in price from \$3.50 to \$55. The range in all grades being excellent. White full dress vests and all accessories are to be had for full dress occasions.

NEW SPRING STYLES of cotton goods in all the coming season's most approved shades and fabrics are to be seen at Hovey's, Summer street. Seersucker and mercerized linens and printed percales come in many novel effects. Especially attractive in price and

## PRAISES SOCIAL SIDE OF SCHOOL

President of Missouri University Says That More Liberal Treatment of Pupils Is of Value.

"There has been of late years a tendency to minimize social values in the public schools," said President Albert Ross Hill of the University of Missouri, in an address on "Social Aspects of Education," before the St. Louis School of Philanthropy in the auditorium of Central high school recently. "Of late years the large number of pupils has forced us to do things which are not advisable, and a more or less mechanical herding has taken the place of former conditions, when teachers and pupils were fellow social workers," reports the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The speaker declared that a pupil, on entering school, regarded the prospect as entering into a larger playground. He said this view of a school was lost all too soon and replaced by the hope of a holiday. He said that in school a child gained his first broad experience of social values and learned to adjust his impulses to social demands.

He said the country schools, in which children ranging from 7 to 14 years of age were thrown in association, had greater social values than city schools, where classes were nearly all of the same age. He declared the value of the schools, in throwing the child from the slums into association with children of more fortunate circumstances was not fully appreciated. Contact with other children, in many cases, he said, forms the only chance the slum child has to broaden his environment.

TAUNTON TO HEAR REVIVALISTS. TAUNTON, Mass., Rev. Harry Taylor, one of the successful preachers in the great Boston meetings, will begin evangelistic services in Taunton next Thursday, Feb. 18, in the Winslow Congregational Church. Albany Smith, son of Gypsy Smith, will assist Mr. Taylor by leading the service of song. All the ministers of the city are busy making preparations for these meetings.

## POSTAL STATION AT GROVE HALL TO BE ESTABLISHED

Entire Number of Them Will Be Sixty-Two After Change Goes Into Effect at Beginning of Fiscal Year.

The postal stations of the Boston postal district will be increased at the beginning of the fiscal year 1909-10 by the opening of the Grove Hall station, in Blue Hill avenue, near Warren street, Roxbury. This will make the entire number 62.

Portions of the territory now served by the Roxbury, Dorchester and Dorchester Centre stations will be set off to form this district. This station is to be opened at the instance of the postoffice itself, and not in response to a call from the public, however desirable the public may find it. The Roxbury, Dorchester and Dorchester Centre stations have more business than they can handle, for the best interests of the service, and some of their carriers have unduly long routes.

It does not seem expedient to move any of these stations, as will be done with the South Boston station and the East Cambridge and Arlington Heights branches, and the most economical method of lightening the pressure was deemed to be to put a new station in commission.

The Boston postoffice has enlarged its boundaries of recent years and now controls more stations and branches than any other in the country. Only two cities, New York and Chicago, show larger receipts. Philadelphia ranking fourth. Prior to last July, the Boston postal district embraced the municipalities, the cities of Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Melrose and Somerville and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Milton, Revere, Waverley and Winthrop. On July 1, the cities of Quincy and Newton were added, and it now covers an area of more than 160 square miles, employs 1492 clerks and laborers and 1240 carriers and serves an estimated population of 1,291,000.

Substantial increase in volume of business accompanied this latest extension. The receipts at the central office in 1907 were \$4,226,647.80; in 1908, \$4,511,966.97. In the postal district, the receipts for 1907 amounted to \$5,359,668; for 1908, to \$5,474,968; and, in spite of the fact that during most of 1907 prosperity reigned and through much of 1908 very different conditions prevailed, the receipts of the registry division held up well, while there were 128,000 more "transactions" in money orders, last year, than there were in 1907.

## PLAN BIG THEATER IN PHILADELPHIA

A large theater building will soon be erected in North Kensington, the handsomest structure of its kind in north-east Philadelphia.

ITALIAN RELIEF FUND. The Massachusetts relief fund for the victims of the Italian earthquake now totals \$153,133.33, according to the latest report sent out by Lee, Higginson & Co., treasurers. Citizens of Plymouth have contributed \$180.56.

## RULES OF BEACON TRUST TO CHANGE

Special Meeting of Big Company Stockholders Called to Consider Several Important Questions.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Beacon Trust Company will be held Wednesday, Feb. 24 at 11 a. m., for the following purposes:

1. To consider an amendment of the by-laws by striking out article 2 and inserting in place thereof the following "or any other article."

Article II. The board of directors shall consist of not less than nine and not more than 35 members who shall be chosen at the annual meeting of the stockholders by ballot and shall continue in office for the term of one year and until their stead. Vacancies during the year may be filled by the board.

2. If the authorized number of directors is increased by amendment of the by-laws, to elect new directors to serve for the balance of the corporate year in addition to the directors now constituting the board.

3. To consider and determine whether to increase the capital stock of the corporation in accordance with the provisions of law relating thereto.

4. If an increase of the capital stock is determined upon to decide upon the amount of such increase and the price (not less than par) and the terms and manner upon which such additional capital stock shall be issued or disposed of.

5. If the issuance of this stock is determined upon, to consider and act upon the investment of the proceeds thereof.

6. To act upon any other business that may come before the meeting.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Faneuil Hall National Bank will be held Tuesday, March 16, to vote that the bank go into voluntary liquidation; if the stockholders so vote, to appoint a liquidating agent and to authorize all other necessary or proper acts in connection with such liquidation.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will bring a representative to your office to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2002-2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave.

## REAL ESTATE

## FOR SALE

SIX-ROOM bungalow with 12 acres of land, beautifully situated on one of the foot hills of the Faneuil Mountains, with a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains and country; trolley within 10 minutes' walk; price \$2000.

JOHN P. DAVIS

175 Main St.

Fishkill on Hudson, N. Y.

MILK and vegetable farm of 10 acres for sale, situated on Belmont st., Watertown; house 2 stories, 11 rooms with bath, h. and c. water, horse barn, 6 stalls; cow barn equipped with 60 cows; water supply, 2 wells pumped by gasoline engine, also connected with town supply; farm has been used for production of milk and vegetables; land is in high state of cultivation; also a small piece of woods, a gravel and sand bank which can be developed. GEORGE WOOLLEY, 492 Main st., Waltham.

## SAFE INVESTMENT

IN REAL ESTATE PAYING 6, 7, AND 8% INTEREST: 14 Camden st., 147 Northampton st., 28-30 Sterling st.; also 47 Longwood ave. and 25 Wilbur st., Roxbury; 220-222 Kilston st., Dorchester; 271 Lamartine st. and 8 Eufeld st., Jamaica Plain. J. W. FRENCH, 75 Tremont st., Boston.

## CALIFORNIA

Alfalfa and fruit lands; we are selling land at \$20 cash per acre. The alfalfa district in California; ranchers last year netted over \$100 per acre on alfalfa; no other crops and no water is raised in the East; only 75 miles from Los Angeles; in the arid region, well watered. Address: VALLEY REALTY CO., Lancaster, Cal.

## CALIFORNIA LANDS

Excellent farm, 280 acres, adjacent to railroad; produces good crops of wheat and barley; about 200 acres river bottom, suitable for alfalfa; good buildings, wells, etc.; 5 natural gas wells which bring in \$500 yearly; best crops; price \$125 per acre. C. C. FRENCH, 75 Tremont st., Boston.

## FOR SALE—ROXBURY

6-family house, also 2-family and single house, rented for \$200 per annum, fixed \$2500. Price \$2500. H. C. FRENCH, 931 OLD SOUTH BLDG.

FOR SALE—Two modern houses (one new) on 1000 ft. of road, 100 ft. wide, two streets; good location, 1 door from street railway. Address E. G. Box 206, Brighton, Mass.

TEXAS farming lands in large tracts, 10,000 to 300,000 acres in solid bottom; maps, description, price, terms furnished. GEO. R. HENNING, 1000 N. 10th St., Houston, Texas.

ALLSTON. Brick apartment house, 6 suites, 3 stories, new electric and plumbing, excellent property; price low, easy terms. WM. DAWYER, 15 State st., Tel. 5530 Main.

FOR SALE—Babity house in best part of Waverley. Price \$2500. NICHOLSON & BROWN, 1008 Tremont Bldg.

## FINANCIAL

LOAN WANTED—1 wish to borrow \$1000 or \$1500 for 12 months, at 6% interest per annum; interest payable monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, at my option. I have a good salary and am a very reliable borrower. Address: 144 Cambridge, Cuba.

FOR SALE—A small lot of 66 pounds of a corporation; full bonds of the corporation; references given to interested parties; books of corporation also for sale. Address: 144 Cambridge, Cuba.

TO INVESTORS—A proposition of great interest is now being introduced; full particulars and references given. Call or write to Mr. J. M. HENNING, 1000 N. 10th St., Houston, Texas.

MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED—in sums of \$1000 to \$10,000 at 6% on suburban and city homes; not more than 5% on real estate loaned. H. E. FALES, 67 Rutland st., phone 1447 Tremont.

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no foreclosure charges; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6%; also first-class lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars for sale. ROBERT V. THE FARMERS MORTGAGE & LOAN CO. 1715 California st., Denver, Colo.

FIVE PERCENT FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in Missouri and Kansas; interest at 5% per annum; no foreclosure charge for the collection and remittance of the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farm paid without expense or trouble to the borrower; also first-class lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars for sale. ROBERT V. THE FARMERS MORTGAGE & LOAN CO. 1715 California st., Denver, Colo.

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70 TOURS, de Luxe and Vacation, for 1909; Cover All Europe \$150 to \$185

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VACATION TOUR to Europe, 1909.

Small select party with director and

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route to Montreal, Canada; first class and

moderate cost; references required; write

for details. A. DENNY, 135 W. 8th st.,

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REQUIRED, an unattached lady, refined,

educated, sturdy of views, with positive qual-

ifications for teaching, also with Christian

sympathies, to watch over and care

for young lady, 14 years of age; permanent

home to eight persons, one with musical

knowledge may have preference; small fam-

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will be treated most confidentially. Address

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WESTERN AGENCY OF "DRY GOODS,"

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nal, nearly 10,000 circulation, and "Tel-

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fashion paper, is open to experienced busi-

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ability; 25 per cent and special privileges.

Address "PRESIDENT," 236-238 5th ave.,

New York.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, salary

\$800 to \$1000; examinations everywhere;

best of education, excellent; candidates pre-

pared free; write immediately for schedule

of examinations. Address: J. M. HENNING, 1000 N. 10th St., Houston, Texas.

WANTED—First class pressman who in-

cludes half-tone and color work; also

job compositors; all must be of clean

men, sober and reliable. Scientists pre-

ferred. Address: THE DAVENPORT Ptg. & Mfg. Co., Inc., Johnston, R. I.

WANTED—A young girl assistant on

model farm near Concord, N. H.; good

and neat sewing; small salary after two

weeks. MRS. MAXWELL, 503 Wash. st.,

Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION by widow, 38, thorough com-

mon sense, education, excellent; references

ability, large experience as matron in insti-

tution, or place requiring executive quali-

ties. Address: "Electrician," 967 Center st.,

Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—To rent, 2 rooms, with light

housekeeping privileges, to one or two adults.

Address: "Electrician," 967 Center st.,

Cambridge, Mass.

LEAMINGTON SPA, ENGLAND, MISS

BUCKS, 15 recent good—Furnished apart-

ments, terms moderate; central position.

HUNTINGTON AVE.—Large, square

rooms, constant hot water; towels if de-

sired. Address N. 1, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOTEL BRISTOL

BOYLSTON STREET

TO LET—Clean suite of three rooms and

bath; particularly adapted for a doctor's of-

fice; electric wiring, elevator, steam heat,

etc. Apply to EDWARD H. ELDREDGE &

CO., 10 State st.

SUITE TO LET, 15 Aberdeen st., Boston—

Steam heated, 6 rooms and bath; continuous

hot water; \$41.07 tel. 2473 Haymarket.

MARK LEWIS, 43 Tremont st., Boston.

WILL SUBLET a most desirable six-

room furnished apartment in best part of

Boston, on two lines of cars. Phone

Brookline 2248-2.



# World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

## STRONG DEMAND FOR STOCKS IN BOTH MARKETS

Gains of Several Points Are Made by Leading Wall Street Issues Influenced by Foreign Buoyancy.

### SUPERIOR COPPER UP

The New York market opened strong this morning and business was on a much larger scale than had been experienced during the early trading for some time past. A better feeling among financial interests abroad was an important influence and the New York public service commission granting permission to the Erie railroad company to issue \$30,000,000 bonds for refunding and improvement purposes was the most potent factor in the advance on Wall Street.

The Erie issues held the advance on the London exchange and were quite strong in New York. The improvements to be made to the road are expected to include the reduction of the grades of the road to such an extent that it will enable the company to handle traffic as other trunk lines and give it the opportunity greatly to increase its earning power. Erie common opened 1 1/4 higher and the preferred was up 2 points at the opening.

Other strong features included People's Gas, which opened at 114, a gain of 3 1/2 over the closing last Thursday. An accumulation of buying orders over the holidays for this and other stocks and an apparent scarcity of securities in the market, together with the covering of shorts, had to do with the strength of the market.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, which were strong in London last week, moved up today in Wall Street, the former to 18 1/2 and the latter to 19 1/2. Louisville and Nashville was among the strongest of the railroads. It opened at 127 and advanced 2 1/2 to 129 1/2. Atlantic Coast Line, which made a big advance last week, opened 1 1/2 higher at 118 and jumped to 122 1/2 during the early trading. The entire market was strong but trading was confined largely to the specialties. The higher prices brought some profit taking toward midday and prices sagged off from the highest.

The local market was strong with Superior Copper making the greatest gain. The stock opened at 4 1/2, and advanced to 4 3/4 during the first hour. Fractional gains were made by almost all of the copper stocks. Amalgamated, however, was inactive and did not move up with the rest of the market. The stock opened an eighth under Thursday's closing price at 7 1/2, and gained an eighth, American Pneumatic issues were in good demand, the common opening at 8 1/2 and advanced during the forenoon to 9 1/2. The preferred opened at 1 1/4 higher than Thursday's close at 17 1/2 and advanced to 18.

There were further recessions in the early afternoon in the New York stocks that had enjoyed the largest gains, but the market held steady with quotations generally above the opening. Amalgamated Copper was conspicuously weak, declining 3/4 to 7 1/4, due to a further decline in the metal market today.

Superior Copper advanced during the afternoon to 4 5/8 on the local market. Massachusetts Gas was up 3/4 to 65 1/2. Isle Royale was up 3/4 to 31 1/2. On the New York market Union Pacific around 2 o'clock was selling at 18 1/2, a gain of 2 1/4.

### FINANCIAL NOTES

The Paris Bourse made a good showing last week notwithstanding the state of the copper market and the heaviness of Rio Tinto.

E. H. Harriman, on the arrival of his party at Chattanooga, said that he would probably spend more than \$12,000,000 on railroads in the South but for adverse legislation.

The Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and other trunk lines have met the cut in import freight traffic rates from Boston and other New England ports to Chicago and the Middle West by the Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads.

Presidents of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough Metropolitan conferred and President Winter said that while the two companies would remain independent their exchange of views referred to their common interest in the city's transit problem.

The contract for preliminary construction work on the United States Steel Corporation's \$27,000,000 steel plant in Minnesota is expected to be let within 30 days.

It is reported that the Republic Iron and Steel Company purchase the Midland Steel Company for \$4,000,000.

**LONDON MARKET—A. P. M.**

Consols, money, 8 1/2. Advance. Consols, account, 8 1/2. 1/2. Amalgamated, 7 1/4. 1/2. Erie, 18 1/2. 1/2. People's Gas, 114. 1/2. Superior Copper, 4 5/8. 1/2. Union Pacific, 18 1/2. 1/2. Western Union, 100. 1/2. Wisconsin Central, 43 1/2. 1/2.

\*Decline.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper.....	7 1/2	7 5/8	7 1/4	7 3/4
Amer Car & Fy prof.....	50 3/4	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/4
Amer Car & Fy com.....	111	111	111	111
Amer Locomotive.....	56	56 1/2	56	57
Amer Locomotive pref.....	112	112	112	112
Amer Smelt & Refining.....	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Amer Smelt & Ref prof.....	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
Amer Sugar.....	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 1/4	132 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel.....	129	129 1/2	129	129 1/2
Amer Tobacco pref.....	52	52	52	52
Anacostia.....	46 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/2	45 5/8
Atchafalpa.....	160 1/2	161 1/4	160 1/2	161 1/4
Atchafalpa pref.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line.....	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	104 1/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	173 1/4	174	173 1/4	173 3/4
Central Leather.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Central Leather pref.....	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	48	48 1/4	47 3/4	48
Chicago & Alton.....	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Chicago Great Western.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	40 1/4	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4
Consolidated Gas.....	121 1/2	122 1/4	121 1/2	122 1/4
Delaware & Hudson.....	176 1/2	177	176 1/2	177
Denver & Rio Grande.....	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Pennsylvania.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
General Electric.....	136 1/4	136 3/4	136 1/4	136 3/4
Great Northern pref.....	142 1/2	143	142 1/2	143
Great Northern Ore. pref.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Illinois Central.....	124 1/2	125 1/4	124 1/2	125 1/4
Kansas & Texas.....	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	127 1/2	128 1/4	127 1/2	128 1/4
Southern Railway.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	72 1/2	73 1/4	72 1/2	73 1/4
National Lead.....	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
New York Central.....	128 1/2	129 1/4	128 1/2	129 1/4
Norfolk & Western.....	91 1/4	91 3/4	91 1/4	91 3/4
Norfolk Southern.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Northwestern.....	178 1/2	179 1/4	178 1/2	179 1/4
Southern Railway.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
People's Gas.....	114	114 1/4	114	114 1/4
Pressed Steel Car.....	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	42
Reading.....	133 1/2	134 1/4	133 1/2	134 1/4
Republic Steel.....	24 1/4	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4
Rock Island.....	65	65 1/4	65	65 1/4
Sloss-Sheffield S. & L.....	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/2	79 1/4
Southern Pacific.....	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 3/4
Southern Railway.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
St. Paul.....	167 1/2	167 3/4	167 1/2	167 3/4
Texas Pacific.....	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Union Pacific.....	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
U. S. Rubber pref.....	103	103 1/4	103	103 1/4
U. S. Steel.....	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
U. S. Steel pref.....	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Washington.....	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Western Union.....	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Westinghouse Electric.....	82 1/2	83 1/4	82 1/2	83 1/4
Wisconsin Central.....	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4

### BONDS

	Opening	High	Low	Closing
Amer Tel & Tel conv.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Atchafalpa gen 4s.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Chicago Rock Island 4s.....	81 1/4	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 3/4
Chicago Rock Island 5s.....	92 1/4	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 3/4
Interboro Met Co 4 1/2s.....	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Japan 4 1/2s new.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Kansas & Texas.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2s 1897.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Pennsylvania conv 1895.....	93 1/4	93 3/4	93 1/4	93 3/4
Reading gen 4s.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Southern Railway 4s.....	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Union Pacific conv 4s.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
United States Steel 4s.....	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Utah 4s.....	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Wisconsin Central.....	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4

### GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening	High	Low	Closing
4s registered.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
5s coupon.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
4s registered.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
5s coupon.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Small bonds.....	100	100	100	100
4s registered.....	119	119 1/2	119	119 1/2
5s coupon.....	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Paraguay 1898.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Panama 1898.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Dist Columbia 4 1/2s.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Philippine 4s.....	100	100	100	100

### CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
May.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Sept.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Oct.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Nov.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Dec.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Jan.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Feb.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Mar.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Apr.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
May.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
June.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
July.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Aug.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Sept.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Oct.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Nov.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Dec.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Jan.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Feb.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Mar.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Apr.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
May.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
June.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
July.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Aug.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Sept.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Oct.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Nov.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Dec.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Jan.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Feb.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Mar.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Apr.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
May.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
June.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
July.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Aug.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Sept.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Oct.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Nov.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Dec.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Jan.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Feb.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Mar.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Apr.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
May.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
June.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
July.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Aug.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Sept.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Oct.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Nov.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Dec.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Jan.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Feb.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Mar.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Apr.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
May.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
June.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
July.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Aug.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Sept.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Oct.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Nov.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Dec.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Jan.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Feb.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Mar.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4
Apr.....	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4	1.00 1/2	1.00 3/4



